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A Study of the Diction and Phraseology of Lucius Annaeus Seneca with special reference to the Sermo cotidianus.

Dissertation

presented to the Board of University Studies of the Johns Hopkins University for the degree of Doctor of philosophy by

Morris Crater Stephen.

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To a student of the latinity of the silver age, no author furnishes so rich a source of material for useful investigation as Lucius Annaeus Seneca. A man of scholarly attainment, a leader in the Stoic school of philosophy, his writings embrace a full exposition of their moral and scientific beliefs. But added to his [illegible] Seneca wrote in the colloquial language of the day and bearing so strong a resemblance in style and phraseology to the work of Petronius, while his Epistles and dialogues, with the main but short moral essays contain many anecdotes and curious observations on the Roman life of the first century of our era. In consequence, we are not limited in studying his latinity to a dry, philosophic style and vocabulary but the variety of his composition is rich and striking and his language is everywhere [illegible] which he is a leading representative or with the poetic element of silver latinity, naturally intensified in the case of a man who was himself a poet, but also with special mannerisms which belong to one [illegible] and not the letter of his expression, nor hesitating [illegible]

colloquialisms of the day.

Seneca not a purist.] The latinity of Seneca shows many points of difference when compared with that of Tacitus. Both were representatives of the rhetorical school, both had had experience in pleading cases (Ep. 49.2) both adopted a short, incisive, striking manner of expression in which the long well-rounded periods of a Cicero found no place. But in two directions though each is deeply infected with the special peculiarities of Silver Latinity, there is a striking difference. Tacitus, while showing from his study of Virgil, a strong poetic element which allows a comparison of many of his expressions with similar usages in Seneca* was still in his choice of words a purist. A single example may here suffice in the use of the [illegible]

Employs it without reserve (Ep. 14.12, 15.1, 16.3, 17.3, 17.7 53.8, 103.5 etc) see Hauschild p. 208, Gudeman to Dial. p. 92. In consequence of this difference many of the expressions of Seneca fail absolutely to appear in the vocabulary and phraseology of the later authors.

That Seneca was no purist, in the modern sense [illegible] is stated here from evidence which will be amply supplied in the further treatment of his latinity. I may here, however, cite the opinion of Büchelen (ALL III. 115) "Ich erinnere

* See Geiler's dissertation.

dass diese Schriftsteller gern und absichtlich Sprachliches verwirrt, das sonst nicht, wenigstens nicht in der guten Litteratur sich findet, dergleichen die älteren Kritiker ganz gern beseitigen. Hence [illegible] for the colloquial element in [illegible] [illegible] fear the proverbial 'in scirpo nodum quaerere'.

[illegible] to [illegible] at the outset where this colloquial element, excluding the apodoxyntosis, may be found.

With the exception of a careless use of the indicative in indirect questions [Dial. 9.8.7, N.Q. 1.5.2 Ep. 95.56, 98.7 &c] or of 'sunt qui' with the indicative [N.Q. 3.11.3, 3.17.3, 3.28.1, Dial 5.1.4, Ep. 123.8. see Krumbiegel Vorr. p. 56, Schmalz Syn. §242] but little is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] lugere', Ep. 101.13 'quis enim hominum vivere [illegible] see Wölfflin ALL II 7 [illegible] The cases exhibit nothing that arouses attention if [illegible] [illegible] + see abs: [illegible]

[illegible] concerning the correctness of which usage at least there is [illegible] differences of opinion (see Kraut Sall. p. 9, Wirz p. 115, Rebling p. 22 (1891)

[illegible]

[illegible] put to not differ in any marked degree from the latinity of the period - a statement easily substantiated for his tragedies by the dissertation of Aug. Reizing (de L. Annaei Senecae poetae [illegible]

[illegible] Seneca does, it is true, show many syntactic peculiarities with Livy and these are often styled colloquial by Riemann but often Riemann appears to present rather inference than proof. For these reasons I have for the present omitted the syntactical study of my author, turning my attention rather to his vocabulary and phraseology.

[illegible] of antiquity has at least not the weak and nerveless character in which a Maecenas might write. It is strong, virile, striking - designedly so. Everything is sacrificed to make the impression & put the thought in compact and telling form. A glance at the index of Otto's Sprichwörter will show his extended use of

his trite sayings becoming themselves proverbial in later times (see Norden p. 250 [illegible]

lack of periodic structure (Norden p. 290), the marked antitheses, the asyn-

[illegible]

with the imperative. Seneca is the orator crystallized on paper. Tact and rapidity are essential to the nervous energy with which he speaks [Norden p. 274 and 277]

[illegible]

vocabulary. From this arises his inordinate fondness for compounds in a, his rather extended use of iterative verbs and many special terms of phraseology, from this comes his choice of terms of the longer and more emphatic word, his use of compound verbs in ad, con, de furnishes examples — of which many [illegible]

preference for the longer and more ponderous word with the Senno vulgaris needs no extended proof. A glance at the collection of examples cited by Cooper of adjectives in -bundus (p. 62) or in -lentus (p. 132) or of diminutives in -uncula (p. 181) will amply suffice. The inordinate use of compound or iterative verbs and the peculiarities of strengthened companions in the Senno plebeius point in the same direction. The spoken language always shows greater [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] plainly showing for Emphatic Expression it is only natural that we should find [illegible]

But this in truth might be called an accidental resemblance. Similarly the vocabulary of poetry (compare Sugiura [illegible] Norden p. 289) and yet the usage of the word or expression should properly be ascribed in an author to his poetic style. This fact has been [illegible] The distinction between the sermo poeticus and the sermo vulgaris may be difficult to draw and hard to maintain but at least a certain amount of care and effort should be exhibited.

[illegible] + [illegible] author's peculiarities but have not directly charged him with carelessness or indifference to the canons of correct usage. This charge against him is brought for us by his correspondent Ancilius. At Ep. 7.5.1 Sinuessa [illegible]

Enim accurate loquitur nisi qui vult putide loqui." Quodsi sermo meus exact si una sederemus aut ambularemus [illegible]

inelaboratus et facilis talis esse Epistulas meas volo quae nihil habent accersitum nec fictum.' At Ep. 115.1 he says 'nimis autem esse te circa verba et compositionem, mi Lucili, volo: habes maiora quae curas.

In these two passages, Seneca is referring to some criticism from his correspondent concerning his manner of expression. [illegible] the defence is the same in each case – expression is to be subordinated to thought. To make the thought more striking Seneca was not hesitate, according to his own words, to adopt some colloquial word or phrase and as I have shown it is natural that he should often turn to just that quarter to find the manner of expression which he so greatly coveted.

And yet Seneca sins willingly and designedly if need be, since he had enjoyed a most careful education and was a correct and incisive critic of style. Note his survey of the style of Pollio (Ep. 100.9), of Maecenas Ep. 19.9, 114.14; of Ticinius (Sial. 37.5 Ep. 114.10 (see Norden p. 207)) of Sallust (Ep. 114.9 Norden p. 310) of Fabianus (Ep. 58.6. So too his knowledge of technical criticism and [illegible]

use of words (Ep. 108.38 ff.) and his general contempt for such learning (Ep. 88.36-38) his observations on the use of 'facere' and 'fieri' in Lucius Annaeus with which it is well to compare his own slips in regard to the same 'facere' (an discussion under miscellaneous [illegible]). Add to this his frequent apologies for the use of a word, Ep. 1.5.2 in maxime ut Cicerone utar verbo opitulentur' (a word which Landgraf Lexic. Am. p.188 calls openly vulgar). Ep. 71.4 'digito, ut ita dicam, de-[illegible] (a colloquial phrase) [illegible] Ep. 52.4, 'adiutore et ut ita dicam conductore'; Ep. 66.46, 'lato, ut ita dicam, [illegible]' [illegible]

Seneca's faults, then, in his selection of words and phrases, did not arise from the ignorance of a Vitruvius but were the result of his desire to add emphasis at whatever cost to his style and a lack of reverence for a Caesarian canon of taste in the use of words. Many is the verbal rock on which he crashes – but some sort of crash is what he above all desires.

[illegible] The criticism of Seneca's style among the ancients was, as Norden says (p.307) the causa celebris from Hadrian to the Antonines. To cite the separate utterances

[illegible]

dicendi genus' 129 in Eloquendo corrupta pleraque atque eo pernicioscima quod abundat dulcibus vitiis' (Hecke, Seneca-Studie Fleckeisens Jahrb. Suppl. XXII 1896, p. 130 ff); Fronto p. 158 'quid ego verborum et illuvies, quid verba mordicate collocata et effeminate fluentia' (zu Hecke p. 140 ff); Gellius 12.2.1, 'oratio eius vulgaris videatur et protrita, rerum atque sententiae aut in epto in amique impetu sint aut levi et quasi dicaci argutia, eruditio enim vernacula et plebeia — alii vero elegantiae in verbis paruerere non inpritis eunt.' (zu Hecke p. 142) - Compare also the more favorable remarks of Tacitus Ann. 13.3; 'ingenium amoenum et [illegible] (Hecke p. [illegible])

Both Hecke and Norden have gone into a detailed discussion of these criticisms. Norden very justly remarks (p. 307) that this unfavorable judgment of Seneca was due to the fact that he was looked upon as the head representative of the new literary style and, as showing no archaic tendencies, (Hecke p. 151) unless we except a few expressions in his Epistles (Norden p. [illegible]), he was naturally attacked by such lovers of archaic diction as

Fronto and Gellius. Leache also (p. 10 n 1) holds Quintilian accountable for much that is said by Fronto and Gellius believing that he [illegible] than in the passage left to us. In regard to Quintilian's criticism we must remember his admiration for Cicero who forms as vivid a contrast as possible with Seneca; to this add the fact that an unwilling admiration is at least extorted from him § 131 'multa enim, ut dixi, probanda in eo!' and it is not unnatural that a critic of Quintilian's type should feel called upon to sharply reprove the excesses of style into which Seneca fell. If Livy could be accused of Patavinitas, how easy it would be for a critic to pick flaws in a Seneca.

The words of Gellius oratio eius vulgaris iucunda et probata .. alii vero Elegantiae in verbis parum esse non iniqui eunt' show that the language of Seneca as well as the form in which the language was cast had been the subject of criticism on the score of ~~purity~~ of diction.

Having sketched the general principle which underlies the peculiarity of Seneca's diction, it remains:

speak of further influences which determined his choice of words.

<u>neologisms of Seneca</u>] The neologisms of Seneca were often necessities of the philosophic composition; so he complains of the poverty of words Ep. 58.1; at Ben. 2.34.2 he says shortly 'plures esse res quam voces'. His formations are in the main good and many were adopted by philosophic writers of a later period, but again he did not hesitate to form words in the style of the sermo plebeius.

<u>repetition of word avoided</u>] In the second place, authors imbued with the training of the rhetorical school disliked greatly the repetition of the same word in the same or a neighboring sentence. This fact is very evident in the style of Seneca who [illegible] he cited at great length, I will only mention two striking [illegible] alias; Ep. 120.16 nunc .. nunc; alias .. alias, nunc .. nunc, aliquando .. aliquando'. From this fact arises the use of many synonyms to obtain which Seneca does not hesitate to draw from the vocabulary of the sermo vulgaris; so [illegible] is

represented by cuirass, mare by pelagus, animadversio by [illegible]
(Ep 49.3) to mention but a few instances.

3. Alliteration] The third factor in his choice of words may be found to a more limited but still perceptible extent in his fondness for alliteration which is rather exceptional in the latinity of his day (Wölfflin Alliteration, Sitz. Ber. d bayr. Akad. d. Wissenschaften [illegible]). It is impossible within the necessary limits of this paper to treat this question with the fullness which it deserves. Wölfflin in his article, Alliteration and his further treatment, ALL. 3. 443 ff has brought forward many examples [illegible]. I have merely selected a few of the more striking examples to illustrate the statement made above.

In addition to the collections of Wölfflin, attention should be given to the remarks of Landgraf (zum. Cod. p. 329-30) of Hauck (Hall. p. 12) and of Trieldmann (Apoll. p 21-24). Nizioł (Le Style des Apuleius, Wien 1932, p 213) gives also a detailed treatment of the use of this figure in Apuleius, see also Nebs Vinc. Mus. 47, [illegible]

In the first place, triple alliteration, which is [illegible]

[illegible] p. 10

f anomalous for ice Dial. 9.11-1 (Ep. ice 71)

uncommon (see Süpfle-Böckel to 2.3 (III. 1, 19.7) occurs at Ep. 26.10 carcere et custodia et clausula (see Wölfflin ALL 3.446, 9.v.93, Thesaurus s.v. p. 32); [illegible] (Compare ~~Cic ad Att~~ 14.7, Petron. 123 v. 215 cruor, caedes, incendia), Ep. 6.5 'viva vox et convictus'.

Of alliteration between two members may be cited cruor et incendia, Ep. [illegible] (Wölfflin allit p. 49); [illegible] ac venigas, (Wölfflin pp 9 and 49); [illegible] (Wölfflin Phil. 25.695, allit p. 270 v. ALL 3.446 Otto p. 95 note); concinnum concentumque, Sen. 9.80. clemitis, comitis, cuique Ep. 49.13, cf Apul. met. 11.2 (Wölfflin ALL 3.446) certa, clara (see Landgraf Dem. Cor. p. 324, Wölfflin allit p. 51); [illegible], Dial. 10.8, (Wölfflin ALL 3.448, allit p. 42); [illegible], Dial. 12.4 Ep. 20.13, 60.10; delicatae divitiisque, N.Q. 4.13.3 (cf. Wölfflin ALL 3.447 for divitiis delicias que.); fallax ac falsum, Ep. 82.19 (Wölfflin allit p. 54); fixa fundatusque, Ep. 87.7 (see Süpfle-Böckel ~~Att~~ 1.7.7 Wölfflin allit p. 55; multiplex feliciter, N.Q. 6.32.6 (Wölfflin allit pp 11 and 88 ALL 3.448), cf tanto potior tanto felicior, Dial. 7.14.3 [illegible]

Dial. 1.2.7.8 (Woelfflin Alliit. p. 52); *laetitia et iucundum*, Dial. 1.3.13 (Woelfflin Alliit. p. 53); *mira quam mollitie*, Ep. [illegible]; *molron marcorque et mille fluctus mentis incertae*, Dial. 9.2.10; *incoe-* [illegible] Ep. 88.3; [illegible] (Woelfflin [illegible]); *manus salinque*, Ben. [illegible]; *manus [illegible]* Ep. 65.[illegible]; *[illegible]* [illegible] *[illegible] et [illegible]*, Ep. [illegible], *[illegible]*, Dial. [illegible] (Woelfflin Alliit. p. [illegible]); *vim et potentiam*, Ep. 45.10, (see Woelfflin ALL 3.450 and discussion under phrases); *palam ac [illegible]*, Ben. 6.21.3; *[illegible] et [illegible]*, Ep. [illegible]; *possibile et [illegible]*, Ep. 78.2 [illegible] (Woelfflin Alliit. p. [illegible]); *pro [illegible]*, Ben. 5.[illegible] (Woelfflin Alliit. p. [illegible]); [illegible] grades of comparison and see Friedlaender [illegible] p. 5 [illegible] Ep. p. 23); ALL [illegible]); *provectorem et [illegible]*, Ep. [illegible]; *[illegible] ac [illegible]*, Ep. 122.[illegible] (Woelfflin Alliit. p. [illegible]); *[illegible] et carentes*, Ep. [illegible].22, (Woelfflin Alliit. p. 74, ALL 3.451); *sicca et sitientes*, Ep. 18.4, 114.3; with ac Dial. 7.12.4 (see Friedlaender [illegible] Petron. p. 219, Collignon p. 304) *[illegible] et [illegible]*, [illegible] Ep. [illegible] (Woelfflin [illegible]); *sacrum et sacrum*, Ben. 1.10.2 (Woelfflin Alliit. p. 60); *sicca [illegible]*

Ben. n 8.2 (Wölfflin Allit. p. 83); [illegible] elementary, D. ed. n. 15

2. [illegible] et [illegible], D. ed. n 28.5, Ep. 04.12 (Wölfflin Allit. p. 88)

[illegible] Ben. n 26.2, Ep. 3 p. n 97 to 99, in (Wölfflin Allit. p. 81. R.L. y 414 [illegible]); [illegible]. Ep. 90.18 (Wölfflin [illegible] 3.4.4.1). [illegible] D. ed. 3, p. 2. [illegible] D. ed. p. 8.8 (cf. remarks on [illegible] by Stellmacher p. 1 in Studien [illegible] Ep. p. 1) cf. [illegible] 0.8 [illegible] (Wölfflin [illegible] p. 4) [illegible] Ep. Hy. 1.9 (Wölfflin Allit. p. 88)]

My selection of examples has been the result of a desire to add some further material to Wölfflin's collection, to show some of the expressions which have been termed colloquial as, 'cor, caput', 'certa certa', and to illustrate the choice of the word for purposes of alliteration as 'pari, potentiae'. To be noted also is the alliterative pairing of words that are phonetically [illegible] as 'elementis, [illegible]', 'certa, [illegible]', [illegible] 'facilem, [illegible]', 'facilis efficitur', [illegible] 'Biopsia [illegible]', [illegible]

Of rather greater importance however in determining the use of any particular word in the case of alliteration in which the adjective and noun have the same initial letter is [illegible] Dat. [illegible] Ep. [illegible] Quantum [illegible] Dat. 3 [illegible] [illegible] Epod. [illegible] Mentucia, Epod. [illegible] [illegible] Dem. [illegible] 2, Simplici Sifo, Dat. p. 13, [illegible], Dat. p. [illegible] Ep. 22 [illegible] [illegible], Ep. 22.2 [illegible] Ep. 74. 14 (Vergil Ecl. 5.55 has alacris ... volupias); [illegible] Ep. [illegible] 5.

Similarly the genitive with the noun — Orcillahs [illegible], Ep. [illegible] [illegible], Ep. 3. [illegible] Crimen [illegible], Ep. 3. [illegible] [illegible] Dat. 2. [illegible] [illegible], Dat. p. [illegible], [illegible] Ep. [illegible] [illegible] Ep. [illegible] [illegible] Ep. [illegible] [illegible], Ep. [illegible] philosophiae [illegible] Ep. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] Dem. [illegible] Dem. 1. 1. [illegible]

to the adverb and the verb —

[illegible] Eph 42.0 [illegible] [illegible],
Eph. 109, [illegible] Eph [illegible] [illegible],
Eph. 110.13 -

The verb with object or subject -

[illegible], [illegible] [illegible], Eph [illegible]
[illegible], Ben. 0.28 [illegible],
Eph. 83.7 (for the usual & notari) -

I add one or two remarkable examples of a
succession of words beginning with the same letter;
'in certamen cursus corporis et concursus [illegible]
Ben. 2 207.3 'cura curare capitum' Eph. [illegible] 'effrenatis
rabiem [illegible] lecimus' Eph. 10.18 'Deus [illegible]
Correpti' Scal. 2.2.1; 'loqui et laudare licuisse' Eph. 82.10
'[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]' Ben. 33.3 'in [illegible]
perfectionem' Eph. 24. [illegible] 'Solutum [illegible] [illegible]' Eph. 102.30
'Sortem suspensus sortitus sequitur', Ben. 4.34.2

The examples here cited which might be
many times multiplied are suggested to those who
[illegible] the use of alliteration [illegible]

[illegible] after [illegible] of [illegible]
choosing a word or expression for the sole purpose of introducing the figure. Instances where this may be accused of [illegible] will be noted in the parts of the dissertation.

Definition of the term dramatic irony. Cooper in his [illegible] of his discussion at some length the meaning of the terms dramatic irony, [illegible] irony, [illegible] irony, [illegible] or satiric. The distinction to be observed is not quite with some clearness. But in his own attempt to define distinction is too shifting to admit of being sharply drawn. Especially is this true when we are dealing merely with the lexical element. In words in the history of the ancients themselves are avowedly vulgar, certain formations, especially when these result in a word for which the activity of the root-element has a fixed sphere is ordinary use may be with some [illegible] [illegible]

to belong to the same class. But — dealing with a class of words ranged under some suffix or prefix, we can do little more than note tendencies. Thus the unnecessary composition might be in itself a sign, or it may be assigned to the Sermo rusticus, but with no less force to the Sermo cotidianus. Cicero (Or. 2.63, 256) does not show preference at the use of 'diminutives'; he merely asks 'Why not?' The difference between the two classes lies here in the effect of the usage. This point may best be illustrated from the use of diminutives. Lectus diminutive of which specimens furnishes a good type, and by constant usage lost the sense of the diminutive suffix, from among authors of the strictest latinity but the number is small. The number was presumably greater in the Sermo Cotidianus where words of which auricula may serve as a type — permitted

But the extended usage in the terms religious of Rimini which under the changing influence of a second suffix or the addition of a determinant adjective can be plainly seen from the authors of a liberty which by the consent of scholars belongs to the speech of the people.

Another point should be taken into consideration. The vocabulary of the terms Cortesiano and that of the terms Boccaccio were often one and the same but the construction is not necessarily true. Words of faulty formation, blundering repetition — our modern term slang, grammatical inelegancies which presuppose some carelessness or absolute ignorance should not and but rarely do exist in the language whether written or spoken of educated men.

Regarding Bocca, it is impossible to accuse him of any real negligence in style or language. On the side of syntax, as I have said, little room

can be found. In his use of words [illegible] on the other hand, as an author who [illegible] the [illegible] finishing of a Cicero or a Tacitus in his choice of words. Who, as the chief exponent of the literary style of the day felt no necessity of confining his vocabulary within strictly classic limits, it is not unnatural that we should find evidence that the strong and vigorous Emphatic words of the Sermo cotidianus or the of the Sermo vulgaris had begun to force their way into the language of literature without protest or inquiry. Though perhaps the peculiarities of his vocabulary should be referred more generally to the Sermo Cotidianus than to the Sermo plebeius, and I have made the endeavour to so refer them, it must still be kept in mind that the distinction set up by scholars, shadowy at best, as we recede from the Ciceronian age becomes more and more indistinct until it is lost in latinity of the later period.

Of authors cited as parallels, it is not necessary to speak of the position of the comic poets. Cato and Varro especially in treating of agricultural subjects show many of the peculiarities of the sermo cotidianus. Schmalz, Meyer, [illegible] and others [illegible] on Cicero's correspondents, especially Burg, Köhler, and Schmalz have brought to light a great number of [illegible] in Cicero's letters.* The latinity of Sallust has been investigated from this point of view by Kraut who is corrected in some statements by Wei while Jordan, Kiessmann on the syntactical, and Schmidt on the lexical side, have given a fair idea of his special peculiarities. The notes of [illegible] Nepos and of Friedländer to Petronius are especially valuable for the latinity of each author. For Pliny's Epistles I have used the dissertations of Adolstein and Lagergren [illegible]

* and those of his correspondents.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The use of the present participle with the verb 'sum' to form a periphrastic conjugation occurs in Plaut. Cic. Ep. Vitruv. frequently (Eberhard II p. 2 4) and in late Latin (see Thielmann Apoll. p. 41, Stuttel ALL 3.37, Wölfflin ALL 9.504), compare Reisig-Haase note 869, Draeger Hist. Syn. 1.293. In Seneca we find, Ep. 85.20 'nullius est indigens', Clem. 1.3.1 'cum sint vitia quaedam virtutes imitantia' Dial. 3.6.4, 'non est ergo natura hominis [illegible] adpetens'. If used, however, with an adjectival the presence of the participle cannot be held objectionable as at Dial. 7.8.4 'caduca sunt et infiniti temporis nullam partem imitantia', Dial. 7.15.2 'non sunt enim ipsa [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tia' cf Dial. 1.2.2, 3.21.1, N.Q. 1.2.7, Ep. 100.5.

Regarding contracted forms of the verb, Seneca regularly contracts the perfect infinitive active of the 1-conjugation; he also occurs 'conplesse' N.Q. 3 pr. 1. (see Köhler Lent. p. 17, Burg. p. [illegible]). Similarly [illegible]

no exceptions to the contracted form of the pluperfect indicative active of the a-conjugation [illegible] 'complevisset' Dial. 7. 5. 4; 'implesset' Ep. 108. 20; 'nosse' and 'noscem' occur very frequently; see Thielmann Arch. 8. 209.

The [illegible] perfect indicative [illegible] of the a-conjugation shows the contracted form except, so far as [illegible] indicative [illegible] the perfect indicative [illegible] the a-conjugation shows the [illegible] 'detrimenta' Ep. 70. 9, 'defecerunt' Ep. [illegible] 'conservarunt' at Ben. 4. 32. 4, Ep. 121. 18 (see Nipperdey-Lupus to Nepos Pausan. 4. 3); the pluperfect indicative active of a-stems occurs in the form 'dubitarat' N. Q. 1. 11. 2, 'rogaram' Ben. 1. 14. 3; again occur the forms 'iudicaremus' at Ep. 95. 43, 'vexarit' at Dial. 5. 43. 2, 'erogaro', Ep. 53. 10. Seneca himself speaks of the form 'piezo' equivalent to 'insecuta' [illegible] that Cicero is speaking of the form 'adpropinquaremus' [illegible] 'five pieces of plenum [illegible] + where they were [illegible]'.

For the form of the perfect in ere instead of erunt see Wri. p. 46. No proof is available to enable this form to be called colloquial. Seneca uses the form in ere freely in both the main and the secondary.

Compound forms of <u>curro</u> with the exception of 'concurro' do not appear in careful writers to retain the reduplication; see Neue II². p. 468, Rönsch Coll. Phil. p. 109. Petronius shows reduplicated forms of these compounds e.g. 'accucurrit' 63, 'procucurrit' Trimalchio 60, 'decucurrerunt' (Bocanus). 52 'percucurrit'; cf. also Plin Ep. 3.4.2 'excucurrizzeus', 0.6.2 'decucurri'. In Seneca we find, 'percucurri' Ben. 6.11.1 Ep. 76.26; 'occucurrerunt' N.Q. 1.14.3, Ep. 120.4; 'incucurrerunt' Dial 7.6.2, [illegible] Ben. 4.37.1; 'praecucurrisse' Ben. 3.23.2; 'transcucurrerunt' Dial. 9.2.2; 'decucurrit' Dial. 6.11.2. For these forms see also Georges Lex. s.v. [illegible]

The subjunctive form 'forem' for 'essem' occurs not infrequently, Dial. 3.17.1, 5.20.1, 6.20.6; N.Q. 1.7.3, 2.27.3, 4 pref. 22; Ep. 14.15, 9.17, 99.24; fore Dial 7.8.3, 10.4.3. Ben 3.37.4 Ep. 77.15, 109.18 (bis); see Nipperdey-Lupus to Rep. Leg. 4.5 Kortz, Fronto p. 32, Rönsch Coll. Phil p. 17. Hermann p. 226 [illegible]

Forms of 'ire' when compounded retain the perfect in i.e.

[illegible] treatment in Neue-Wagener III p. 182 ff

'prosilint' Ep 115.15, 'transilint' Ben. 3.33.1; 'Exsilivit' N. q. 2.49.3; see Neue II² 182-4 Roisch Coll. Phil. p.86.

Regarding the imperative, the future imperative for the present occurs a few times; 'Exto' Ep. 22.4, 90.50; 'dicito' N. q. 4 praef. 1; Ep. 95.3, 98.5; 'Elegito' [illegible] 2.6.1, 'inlegito' [illegible] 1, see Kühnast Syn 2.8.836 (praef.) who holds it vulgar (cf. on the other hand Riemann Revue de Philologie 10.161-188 especially p.185) Nielmann Apollon. p.35; ALL 8.552, ALL 4.153, Ebeling p.7 - Landgraf Germ. Cohil p.322. The usage came from the legal language. Here also may be noted the use of 'ne' with the imperative to express a prohibition; Dial 2.19.4, 'ne repugnate'; Apoc 4.1 'ne timete' ~~see Haltze~~ The usage is archaic and occurs in the poets of the Augustan age, see Riemann (p. [illegible]).

[illegible] 'non [illegible]' occurs at Dial [illegible]. [illegible] 'non scio' for 'nescio'; see Traut Dall p.v with the literature - 'accerso' occurs more frequently than ~~accers~~ 'arcesso'; it is found at Dial. 6.5.3, 6.17.5, 7.12.2, (Only questionable in [illegible]) Ben. 6.11.1, 7.9.5; [illegible] Ep. [illegible] Dial. 5.12.1, 9.1.6 N. q. 2.49.3 Ep. 119.5 - These forms have been

the subject of much discussion see [illegible] Lindsay Lat. lang. p. 489, Heller Volksetymologie p. 146, for the best treatment Wölfflin ALL 8. 279, who considers the form 'accerso' to be the colloquial one. - cf ALL 8. 562

<u>nactus</u> occurs at Dial. 11. 3. 2, N. G. 6. 9. 1, 6. 28. 2, Ep. 12. 3, 92. 31; <u>nanctus</u> at Dial. 5. 28. 3, 12. 6. 2; Clem. 1. 1. 5, 1. 3. 2; Ben. 2. 32. 4, 3. 37. 4; Ep. 2. 5, 52. 15, 59. 17, 94. 31, 108. 12. For a discussion of the forms see Schmalz Asin. Poll. p. 13, Brix ad Trin. 62, Landgraf Caesar und seine Fortsetzer p. 33, Neue II² p. 306, George Lex. wort. form, Wölfflin, ALL 6. 89. 'Nactus' is apparently the form to be preferred.

Regarding the forms of the [illegible] 'deum' occurs at Ep. 91. 6, 'in indulgentia deum'; 'inferum' at Dial. 4. 35. 3. See Schmalz Asin. Poll. p. 7, Opitz p. 4, Beste p. 17, Schmalz Lat. I p. [illegible] Wölfflin ALL 3. 2 [illegible]

'[illegible] Sundes' occurs at Dial. [illegible] 'quantum mortalium passu licet' Ep. 104. 23; see Bartsch Rhein. Mus. 2 - 282 [illegible]

Regarding pronominal forms [illegible] is in Seneca the regular form [illegible] 'iuvenilem'.

only at Ep. 55.5. Istuc appears frequently, especially in the letters; Dial. 4.8.1, 4.10.5, 6.18.8, 6.20.3 (bis), 6.25.1; Ben. 2.16.2, 3.15.3, Ep. 27.8, 29.9, 40.2, 45.1, 48.6, 82.19, 88.19, 99.28, 102.27, 110.4, 113.3 (nasse, istud Hense), 118.6 (istud Hense); 'istunc' occurs at Ep. 12.3. The adverb istic is also found at Dial. 4.8.1, 4.10.5, 6.18.8, 6.20.3 (bis), 6.25.1; Ben. 6.13.4, 6.14.2, 7.9.2 and 3; 7.10.3; Ep. 13.6, 17.11, 45.1, 51.1, 108.21. Istic, istunc, and istuc occur frequently in the comic poets and in Cicero's correspondence; for a discussion of these forms, see Burg. p. 50, Gebhard, p. 27-8, Landgraf, Caesar und sein Fort. p. 33, Köhler p. 414, M. Müller [illegible] Lin. [illegible] Elliott Figures p. 3[illegible].

Supervacuus is to be noted under the forms of adjectives, as the only form in Seneca. For a discussion of the word see Stacey p. 47, (or ALL 10, 031), Wölfflin ALL. 8.562, Neue-Wagner II. 242, Antib. 2.52.

'Necopinantes' occurs at Dial. 10.9.4, otherwise 'inopinans' Dial. 11.11.1 (11.10.1 [illegible]), Ep. 76.34, 91.1, 107.4 [illegible]; see Mohlen p. 403. Of adverbs, 'alioquin' is the form usually preferred in Seneca; see Schmalz, Antib. [illegible]

Attention also should be directed to the frequency with which 'nihilominus' for 'tamen' occurs. In Caesar nihilominus occurs 5 times, in Cicero 12 times in his orations 11 times in his philosophic works (Merguet); in the short Bellum Africum five times. Seneca uses the form very freely, over 40 times; cf. Dial. 1.2.9, 7.12.1, 7.14.1, 8.6.2 12.6.7 etc, very frequently also in the letters.

To be noted also is the form 'nil' which does not occur in Cicero but is frequently used by Horace in his Sat. (Beste p.31) and in Nepos (Nipperdey-Lupus to Thrasy. 2.6); Dial. 1.1.4, 3.15.3, 3.17.2, 3.18.2; 3.19.5, 5.41.2, 6.12.2, 6.24.2, 6.26.4 (bis) 6.19.6, 6.21.5 (but see Gertz adn. crit.); 9.7.2 Ben. 4.21.2. In the letters Hense writes the form at Ep. 30.4, 51.9, 88.28, 94.13 and 26, 95.55, 117.26, substituting 'nihil' for 'nil' of Haase at Ep. 16.4, 28.5, 65.11, 70.14, 79.3, 99.9; see Schmalz Antib. 2.134, Lindsay Lat. lang. p.57, and see Hense adn. crit. to 30.4.

'Laet', Ben. 6.27.7, 7.5.1, 7.23.1, N.Q. 3.24.2, Ep. 1.5, 2.6, 4.11, 18.7 47.18, 90.19, 99.21, see Brix to Plaut. Trin. 636, Hellmuth p.116 -

'Audacter', Dial. 7.8.6, Ep. 3.2, 92.31; 'audacter', Ep. 13.4, 74.31, 93.5.

For a discussion of the forms see Thielmann Comifi. p. 574, Landgraf to Rosc. Am. p. 325, Stellmuth p. 115, Neue II² p. 538 and note, Gloss. Sangall. 912, A. 412 (Warren p. 141) audacter, audaciter.

Thielmann, ALL. 8. 255, notes that the form hunc has replaced hunc in the majority of the forms of inscriptions.

In Seneca 'hunc' is used in general to the exclusion of 'hunc' of which form I have noted only between 20 and 30 [illegible]

and diminutive

[illegible] diminutive in -ulus besides expressing the quality in [illegible] (adding in mod. Eng. -ish) employed to signify tenderness or contempt [illegible] Especially [illegible] express love and devotion. On the other hand, Roman satire [illegible] of derision or contempt. Epistolary [illegible] is naturally filled with diminutives of each signification. [illegible], for Seneca, should be noted the number of diminutives which occur at the close of the letters in books I and II of his Epistles. For the use of diminutives see further Wagner, [illegible] Ed. Ziegler, p. 120.

Aside from these two shades of meaning which are [illegible] diminutives, many forms occur with perceptible leaning for the suffix. Words denoting parts of the body or relating to objects strongly connected with domestic life have commonly the diminutive form, but again [illegible]

[illegible] Le Cooper p. 80, Seigan p. 120.

For literature on the subject see Le Cooper p. 104, and Dosat p. 250 for inscriptions, Landgraf, Lexic. latid. p. 30, Ortvähr. 18-47 Wölfflin Philol. 34, 153, Lorenz Plaut. introd. p. 58, Schmidinsky p. 30, Rainer's dissertation, Hellmuth p. 123, Traustvetter p. 254, Müller-Röckel to Attic. 1. 16, Stimer p. 9, Meyer p. 38, Köhler p. 30, Ad. A. Schmidt II. 230; for Juvenal Mayor to Sat. 10. 73; for late latin [illegible] for Hieronymus p. 121, Wölfflin for Caesius Felix p. 407; Weinstock [illegible].

The strengthening of the diminutive by a [illegible] Lorenz (introd. Plaut. p. 58) cites from Plautus, Varro has 'vesculae minutae' (Rumvieget p. 61, Heidrich p. 67) in the Bell. Africo occurs 'minutos capillos' (Köhler p. 453); from Apuleius may be cited [illegible] met. 9. 35, 'parvis morsiunculis' met 8. 22, 'exigua heredituncula' de Mag. 101; from Arnobius 'formicularum parvum' [illegible] + Eden Thence allows 'piscicules minutos' Andr. Soy.

p. 3, 196. 23, 197. 3, 230. 18, (Schanzer p. 31). for Hieronymus, cf. Götzer p. 123, Gloss. Sangall. 912, (Warren p. 136), 'fiscella mystica'; cf. v. 5808, 'cera parva aetatulae'; all in general Cooper p. 150.

In Seneca we find at Ep. 77. 8, 'minutas itaque annuulas', N.Q. 1, prol. 10 'quid illis et nobis interest nisi exigui [illegible]' argue a partial loss of feeling for the diminutive. Though 'castellum' may be modified by 'parvus' without occasioning criticism, the addition of 'parvulus' at Dial. v. 22. 4 'in parvulo castello' is worthy of notice; 'minima corpusculá' N.Q. v. 1. 2 is [illegible] ex-cised from the meaning of 'corpusculum' = atom.

<u>adulescentulus</u>. This word occurs frequently throughout the literature. Plautus uses it 12 times, Terence, 22 times (Rymer p. 30); it occurs frequently in Cicero's Epistles (Meyer p. 41); Köhler (p. 373) remarks upon its use in the Bell. Hisp. In Petronius it occurs 9 times to 7 of adulescens (Segebade-Lorenz [illegible]).

Apuleius uses the form 'adolescentula' Met. 1. 22, 6 [illegible] 50 and 98, 50 [illegible] (Götzer p. 126), cf. [illegible]

in Seneca. The word occurs with Plin. in the force of Suet., as 'adulescentulus et ineptiorem puer.' Ser. Sanct. diminutive [illegible] 5.1 'Crates cum ridicet adulescentulum secum antea amatum' [illegible] Cicero is quoted as saying, Clem. 1.9.5, 'Epicurum nobilitas adulescentulus expositus caput.' cf. Ep. 97.2 where Seneca picks up the [illegible] the force of the diminutive appears to be preserved although 'adulescens' is used for the same person at 1.15.4.

<u>Agellus</u>; Ep. 88.11, 'quid mihi prodest scire agellum in tantas dividere?'; Ben. 2.28.3, 'sic se suae agellos peccunii cumulare' [illegible] cf. N.Q. 4.6.3, Ben. 5.24.3. This diminutive occurs in Terence, Adel. 149 (Kytrinen p. 43) Varr. r.r. 3.16 Cic. nat. deor. 3.86 CIL v. 2027 [illegible] 2503, 4489 (Wolff p. 252) and had certainly so far lost its dim- [illegible] 2.30.2; Schmidt p. 104) CIL v. 6720, Wolff p. 252)

<u>Ancillula</u>. Ep. 47.17, 'quid cum ancillula vinculatis?' [illegible] 9.10.9 nobiles adulescentes;[11] ad Verr. 3.85 frag. 65 n.d. 192; [illegible] diminu-

Plautus uses the form freely [illegible] Ind. [illegible]
Menec. Prom. 663, Cas. 104, Cicero, de Or. 1.157, pro [illegible]
Mil. at 39.9.5 in a colloquial passage (Schmidt 2. p. 31). Plutarch
Mor. 1.21, 1.23, 2.24, confirms this use in Seneca of the major
articular auxiliaries Ben. 1.9.4 'dorsuae dividunt et auxili-
aribus vocant'; so Marbod 2. No. 1, see Scott p. 140 for [illegible]

articula. The word is used in a contemptuous sense at
Ep. 47.17, 'dabo consularem articulae servientem'. The
word occurs elsewhere in Menec. Ind. 231, Prom. 98; further in
Varro. L.L. 8.79 Cicero, div. 2.35, nat. deor. 1.20, 1.34, Flacc. 36, Suet.
frequently in Apul. (Rogiot p. 26c), Gell. Sacr. German. Schulz.
See Cooper p. 147.

articulus. Wölfflin (Class. Philol. p. 408-9) shows that the word
'articulus' in the Sermo vulgaris often represented simple 'artus'.
[illegible]
p. 108). In Seneca we may note Ep. 78.14, 'frigidi cruris an-
fractus articulum' = sprained an ankle, Ind. 0.20.3, 'et singuli
membris et articulis singula muscularamenta' Ep. 2[illegible],

'liquidis auricularis liquida medicamenta' but cf. Sid. 5.18.1 'per liquidos artus discurrit'; Ep. 27. 6 'libidines spectum nanum articulorum omnium deprauatrices' cf. dolores articulorum as used by medical writers (Wölfflin p. 408); Ep. 06.52, 'an potius et mutandos arcubus Euoletis meis portigam' (note signification following). For the range of the diminutive see the remarks of Kyriander p. 18 for Plautus, Landgraf Ac. Eloc. p. 27, Hellum p. 97, Meyer p. 43, Schmidt II. p. 3, for Livy, only at 27.49.1; for Ausonius Olcott p. 283. Cf. Ep. 80.18 'aliud est enim significatio et pretia rerum nosse aliud articulos, aliud impetus cognoscere' the sense is = discrimen', a usage noted by Schmidt p. 168 Landgraf Ac. Eloc. p. 27

<u>auricula</u>, Ad. 9 0.32.3, 'auriculae dolor' Epsc. 9.4, 'ad hunc bellum accessit Hercules et auriculam illi mordet.' This word takes the place of auris in the romance languages, e.g. Neg. p. 18, Körting 919. It occurs in Plant. Rain. 665 Ven. 20 Lucret. Cornific. Ac. Ep. (Kipfe-Becker = Ad Herenn. fr. 2.13.4) Meyer p. 35, Cahell, Vir. Epist. Pro. Petron. Fin. mai. Mach. de gaudio (see Friedländer's index 1 inch. Apul. met. 9.32. Aug.

Stat. 1.8 'ignot. [illegible] Rees. Fein [illegible] p. 448' [illegible]
in [illegible] Rösch Stat. p. 84, Wellmann Rhein. Mus. [illegible].

Tacniolum Ep. 80.4 'tacniolum angustum' - the word is rare, occurring in Sueton. 7.4, Ausonius contr. ac. 3.4. Baehrens and Hagen read it also in Cic. frag. [illegible] ed.

Civitatula Apoc. 9.4 'citizenship' - In the sense of [illegible] rather the word occurs in Apul. Met. 10.1, Tert. Pallas p. 122, Schol. Juven. 6 Sat. 3.229, vulg. Isai. 49.3 (Rösch Coll. Phil. p. 142); see civitas p. 10.

Centunculus Ep. 80.8 'in centunculis dormit in a [illegible] in Livy referring to the trappings of a horse, in Plin. nat. [illegible] passage, Met. 1.6, 7.07, 9.12; de Mag. 474.

[Clausula; as a rhetorical term Ep. 100.6, 114.10 the word [illegible] to finis as at Ep. 11.8 'iam clausulam Epistulae vocat' Ep. 66.48 'datae vitae clausula' cf Ep. 77.20 it is apparently colloquial, cf Cic. Phil. 3 [illegible], [illegible] 2.]

[illegible]

Seneca frequently uses the word in a contemptuous sense; Ep. 41.4 'Ista res maior est athlopnoeanus et creat simili[illegible] huic in quo est corpusculo; Ep. 00.1 'ceteram animus ac rectum et cum corpusculo suo conluctantem'; see Sid. p. 4. n. 2. 11.7 Ben. 4.13.1; Ep. 23.6, 24.10 00.22, cases preceding) 00.3, [illegible] Prov. 6 5.82.8. Otherwise Seneca uses 'corpuscula' = 'atoms', in viz. [illegible] Plaut. shows this contemptuous force in the word at Cas. 842, 'O corpusculum malacum'. Elsewhere the diminutive occurs in Cels. Praef. in Plin. Ep. Gell. Petull. Symmach. Eugipp. Orier. (Wölfer p.126), see Schulze p. 164. (see 'caro' p. 100)

[illegible] Ep. 2.3 [illegible]

Attic. 1.8.3 uses 'illiciolae' (Nonius p. 40). The neuter 'illicium' [illegible] in inscriptions of slaves and freedmen; Orelli 4304, 4908. For the change in gender see Ripse p. 95. Kirsch Stat. p. 271 [illegible]

[illegible]

ing each other should be noted is accountable for the form. In Plaut. Bacch. 500 the word = little finger, so Per. Sum. 28+; Ker. Ep. 82.10 days' tuear modo digitus = the tip of the finger (Hölzer p. 126); see also Lorenz, intro. Bland. p. 91.

[illegible]

Ker. Ep. 112.18 (Hölzer p. 123 & 127). For similar forms in Seneca note interrogatiuncula (Ep. 82.23 Cic. Her.), procuratiuncula Ep. 31.9, only here; punctiuncula Ep. 83.6, 8.8.7. & only Seneca; quaestiuncula Ep. 49.8 (Cic. Quinti. Suet.) excubiuncula Ep. 20.8, only here; motiuncula Ep. 83.6 (Suet.) Cooper, p. 8, shows that this formation belongs apparently to the [illegible] of the Augustan Age. [illegible] shows a great number of neo-formations, see Hölzer p. 1[illegible]

[illegible] osculus, Ep. 33.1+7 in transferred sense; 33.7 vix capere [illegible]

[illegible]

Sen. Ep. 87.7, 'lucellum tecum communicem'. The word occurs in Cic. Ver. 2.3.72, Hor. Sat. 2.5.52.

[illegible] febricula Ep. 78.1; see Wölfflin Cass. Felix p. 409, Bergmüller p. 1[illegible]

mulierosa :- Plin. 2.57 *imus et mulierosa*; Ep. 63.13, [illegible]

The word occurs frequently in Plautus. Spiner p. [illegible] quotations

in the Thesaurus (Vorsg. Ind. to Plaut. p. [illegible]) in Cicero in Catil.

[illegible], Seneca, Nicht-Cic. Briefe p. 107; Eisenhut in Lucil. [illegible]

Lib. Pelon. Sac. Cum Frid. Saotant. Symmach. Schinge p. 105;

it has the phrase Spec. is Ericent in the Christian Fathers.

mercedula - 'Pliny reward'; Plin. 6.21, 5 *nova, inquit,*

[illegible]

mercedulam; Ep. 15.10, *una mercedula et summa Eucum*

de Vorsg. to Plaut. Pseud. 2-5; Eisenhut in Cic. ad Attic. 13.1.1

Le Brat. 145, 198, Meyer 8.30, Ker. dat. 2.5.82, Ebert. 18.102.

munusculum - Plin. 4.10.4 (*summa following*), Nep. 4.7, *summa*

following) Ep. 5.5, 10.7, 22.13, Tac. 7 (*Ep. Gelt in the Theatre*) Schinge

p. 105 cites Plaut. (Trac. 425) Cabell. Cic. in orat. [illegible] 3.50,

in Epp., ad Fam. 9.12.2, ad Attic. 15.3, 2.12, 10.3.1; Tiberius ad Fam.

12.6.3, Cactus ad Fam. 5.5.1, 5.12.1, Seneca 8.4, Eng. Ed. Tal. Plin.

Quint. Inst. Symmach. Ep. Plend, ad Pliny Ep. [illegible], 1.20, [illegible]

[illegible]; Cl. Ail. 4213, Hübner Tacitus p. 162 (Ciceron p. 3[illegible]).

[illegible]

Sputa detrepent; cf. Ep. [illegible] 'rotidem hostes esse non [illegible]

Sputa detrepet', 87, 'in cubiculo vin, in convivio fur', est. in the

meaning of cavalier, Dial. 9. [illegible], 'cum puerulis locatus esse

non erubescat'; so Cic. Top. 4.18, Rosc. Com. 41. 120, Epist. Mus. 88.

Sov. in the first citation the contemptuous force expressed by the

[illegible]

-pupulus, 'little boy' Ep. 12.3, 'puparum Erum delicium meum factus est?' The feminine form 'pupula' appears in Epist. Inch. o. [illegible] Corp. Inscr. Latin. IV. (1887) p. 122, (Pompeii, graffito), see Mott o. 2 v. [illegible] Arch. 7. 210 uses 'pupulus' = puppet, and the word reappears in Romance = little boy, Körting 6450 see Cooper p. 10. Cicero appears to be the earliest form.

[illegible]

most period in the literature. With a contemptuous feeling

[illegible]

'to, mount Spenceppe, Serculum istum meridianum [illegible]

not directly after the days 5.1 'non sit sic Ferrum in Eno [illegible]

sed in Eua non Est' Compare also Dial. 9.32.1 'Ferrum infelix'

Dial 2. 3 'non abnuo dictum mulctatum esse servulo iocoque servum' similarly 6 'Ecce corbulae non sum.' Mer. 270, Servorum corporum certa libertatis Mer. Pers. 5-, see further Spries p. 52 and on, Ring introd. Plaut 0.001. Fairly frequent in Cic. in his orat. and Epp., Meyer p. 4. Cf also Thielmann Corific. p. 97 Cic. 71.23.8, 'Servulus minimi pretii' Schmidt II. p. 33 ; Pliny Ep. 3.10.3, 'Mart. 8.79.6 'iugum iocosus servulus unus erat'.

Again, with apparent lack of feeling for the form, Seneca uses the word at Ep. 49.1 'servuli familiares [illegible] sometimes without feeling for the diminutive, cf. 3.2n. 4.19, 0.24, 9.19, 9.36, 10.4, 0.8, 10.22 in Symmachus, Schmitz p. 106 ; inscripp. CIL VI. 205 ; Stolt p. 20).

<u>summula</u>. Ep. 77.8 'Summulas minutas'. Elsewhere in [illegible]

<u>tiruncula</u> Ep. 108.23 'nec retinet ut Brocchus tiruncula [illegible]

Ep. 30.4, Inst. Nec. 2., also in Nov. Sol. 11.1-3 Cor. 11.3, Trier.
Ep. 11.8.2, Götzen p. 127, Trier. also employs 'tirunculi' Ep. 30.4
107.4, 130.4, Götzen p. 121.

turturilla. Ep. 96.5 in a contemptuous sense; see Bücheler
ALL 2.118 and for 'turturella' in romance, Körting 8447.

unguiculus, N.Q. 6.2.5 'unguiculi nos et ne rotius quidem
dolor sed aliqua ab latere eius scaeura confiat; The word
Dizewice = 'finger-tip' occurs in Plant. Epid. 623, Trich. 76
'usque ex unguiculis' Apul. Met. 10.22, Otto, Sprichw. p. 3.05,
and in a figurative sense in Cic. ad Fam. 1.6.2 'a Mucii un-
guiculis', cf Nov. Sol. 3.0.24 'de Mucro unguis'. Cic. Cisenden
at Lin. 5.27.50 'integritas unguiculorum omnium'. In Corrig

vermis, Dig. 1.1.6, 'vermiarum licentia'; Dig. 9.1.7 'pecat
minores incultus et rudis vermis'; frag. 15.7, 'vermiae
beneficia obligati'. Petron. uses the ~~form~~ in a sense c. 60
but not 'verna', Mauri 'super. verna',

Ally S. 37.20 in a contemptuous sense. but it occurs in an
approving sense: ab v. 18 f. 12.70.; M. S. 4.1, Stephan p. 70. Apul.
Met. 11.15, Symmach. 6.78; Schulze p. 100; Ict. inscripp. CIL XIV.
3.3, VIII 10570, VI. 7315, 26096, III 9298, Brüch. Crisp. 123, in
Africa, Müller Ann. 8. 168. Schulze, p. 100 calls attention to
the fact that simple 'vernae' is not a word of the best humility
<u>Vernuncula</u>. in a contemptuous sense, N. G. 1.1, p. 6 'non
[illegible] aequanda in unum specuum non sedda
dos.' Compare Petron. 18, 20, Cat. S. 4.25, Juven. Sat. 13.40.
Fronto. Aquad. 10, in Scripp. CIL VI. 20370 'vernuncula vilissima
in Scott p. 263.

The following adjectives in Seneca may be referred to any
rather to the colloquial language; see Cooper p. 156-6.
<u>Helius</u>. This diminutive form of verus, as Neile p. 70
Ens' occurs frequently in the Sem. Cotid. as the substitute
for 'pulcher' (Corssen intro. Plaut. p. 621. It occurs 21 times in
Plautus, in Terence only Adel. 590, Rehdiger p. 115; Cicero
uses it in his orat. and once in his Epp. 19 times. so

never p. 44, Berg p. 43 ellipsis Röther and Fam. 7.12 and p. 23.5
Petron. 27, 42, 57, 88, 89, 99, 99.3, Mart. uses velles in nines
velle, in nines, cf. especially 2.7, Apud Lucr. 4.1, p. 23, 8.26.
Wölfflin discusses the use of the word at length ALL. 9-11 ff,
see also for romance Röther ALL. 6.379, Röting 113. In Seneca
Ep. 92.2 'tam velium somnium', ibid. 14.4 'quam bella res
Aeriv.' (ironical), Ben. 4.18.2, bellissima et facillima
sanguis', Ep. 89.6 'bella res', cf. Petron. 88 'bella res est vocat
ante' (Friedländer ad loc.), Ben. 1.4.4 tam vellis puellis', see
Wölfflin ALL. 3.488 [Note. Seneca does not apparently always
seek to avoid the recurrence of like syllables in words im-
mediately following; cf. N.Q. 2.28.8 'maria parva sunt
Ep. 104.19 'itque ubique', Nat. 7.9.5, 'quam magnam Ep.
53.1, 'mirera mica tunica' Apoc. 3.3, 'Hictus, hictus
hictus, Ep. 12.8 'recte, breve, praecepte' cf. Ben. 3.14.3.
See Rieger p. 23. Paronomasia+ in sources like and like-
lines, Wölfflin ALL. 3.488 is also used in regular or [illegible]
well known, Ben. 1.3.5 Wölfflin 3.487; [illegible] Ep. 115.3
[illegible] Ep. 86.12 [illegible] Ep.

+ In especially Wölfflin Sitzber. bayr. Akad. d. Wissensch. Hist.-Phil. Cl. 1889 p. 190.

[illegible] Ep. [illegible] 10, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Ben. 5 22. 3, [illegible] [illegible] Ben. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 3. 4, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] 3. 12, [illegible] [illegible] Ben. 3. 3., [illegible] Ep. 1. [illegible]

Crispinus Ep. 65. 28 'comorum et crispulum', Ep. 90. 24 'ne quid

sit rectior et coma crispulis miscetur'. So hairs [illegible]

and metaphorically Prosts Ep. 3 p. 248. Compare 'comprens'

Ep. iv. 3 Her. Ep. 128. 3 and note the similar forms 'comm

'cincinnatulus' in Her. (Hölzer p. 157)

Gallicus. Apoc. v. 4 in a contemporaneous [illegible] [illegible]

Fid. v. 14 (Hauschild p. 200 A) [illegible] 20, de Orat. 1 1100; Abe-

lard in Petron. 31. 40. 88. [illegible] 3. 15, 6. 15), [illegible] 3, de

Tabernac p. 75). For the feeling see [illegible], [illegible]

Mirificus. Ep. 23. 4 'Sine to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Vascinus in the form [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] in romance, [illegible]

Ep. [illegible] nonnullum [illegible] Sp. 3.12.2 [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

in Plin. [illegible] Leg. Ed. [illegible] Fragm. [illegible]

[illegible] apud [illegible] p. 262) [illegible] [illegible] p. 20, 20[illegible]) CIL [illegible]

2010 (Scott p. 20[illegible]), [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] p. [illegible].

<u>Nortius</u> Ep. 50.19 nortiarum arborum. This adjective is [illegible]

use in agricultural writings Cato r.r. 2.33.2, [illegible] [illegible]

also in Lic. Leg. Ov. Lig 2.34.3 (Lommatzsch II, p. 30) [illegible] Jugen p.

[illegible] Lucr. Felix (Wölfflin p. 40.8) Prunc. Felix (Wölfflin Plant.

Ar. [illegible]) et Symmach. CIL XIV. 1058 = unexpected (Scott p. 20[illegible])

in romance, Rönsch 1043. [illegible] p. 169 [illegible] form [illegible]

<u>nummularius</u>, Doc. 9 (Bucheler) if [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

nummularius is found in Plaut. Cistell. 213, Lic. n.

Attic. [illegible] 19.9, 5.13.2, apud Suet. [illegible] 20, 2.3, [illegible] (p. 20[illegible])

[illegible]

Burrius, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] p. [illegible]

[illegible] Hazzard' [illegible] occurs in Plaut. Tr. [illegible]
Pell. [illegible] Cic. Div. Terg. 100. div. (Schmidt [illegible]) Val. Max. Plin.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Plaut. Rymner p. 45, Lorenz [illegible] 413, Ar. Apan. Cato,
Lucr. Cic. Verr. 2. 187, Leg. 1. 54, ad Att. 5. 12. 6, Varro and
Erbarius ad Fam. 11. 10. 6, Schmarz [illegible] Briefe p. 107-8,
Bell Apic (Wölfflin [illegible] c. 67) Plin. Ep. 1. 18. 1, 1. 18. 3, 4. 13. 1, Apu.
Met. 3. 2, 6. 7, 9. 8, 10. 30, 11. 29, 11. 30, 12. 3 (cf. p. 262) Symmach.
(Schmitz p. 107) Frament. [illegible] see index 2. 236.

<u>Vernaculus</u>. Ben. 5. 11. 2, 'dum iraque erroneus (Erro
Bentz) vernaculi congregation' = [illegible], as Lat. Dir. 14.
Also an adjec. in Petron. c. 38 'Mitten Ep. vernacular [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]. The word occurs in Plaut. Tarr. Cic. Nat.
2. 3. 14, Brut. 46. 172, ad Fam. 9. 10. 2. Cf. Plin. Nat. Hist.
10. 3. 1 (Friedländer adloc.) with circumlocution as in Seneca, Apu.
Met. 1. 26, Mag. 8, inscrip. CI. II. 3103, 5533, 11. 1200, 2. 20. 8.

[illegible] (B. Cott p. 202). Lucan also used 'ignes' [illegible] in the Acironian 'nunciium'. The word occurs in Plaut., Rudens

[illegible]

13 times (see Fredenhagen index); Hor. Epod. and Lucr. [illegible] Austin. [illegible] 'Cruciatus' = servility occurs at Ep. 47.2, as does in-te and 'cruciatus' Ben. 2. 11. 2. See also Bonnet, Gregory of Tours p. 204-]

'vetuus' Ep. 12.2 'iura per genium meum de omnia iacere [illegible] idq. vetuisse esse (Stoics), cf. Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 6. The word must be translated 'prohibited things'. It occurs in Plaut. 9 times but not in Ter., Rythmica p. 45 and 57, Loewe, Introd. Prod. p. 65

[illegible]

95) Cic. Lucil. 7. 20 uses it of a gladiator, Pellumbe, p. 12[illegible] cf. ad Fam. 7. 16. 1 'ni vetuit' at Att. 13. 20. 1 (Meyer p. 1[illegible]), Pliny [illegible] 13 times (Fredenhagen's index), Apul. Met. 8. 23, Suet. Ep. 27. 5 (Dötzer p. 108); see remarks in Wölfflin Rhein. [illegible]

In Lucca we find two diminutives from ed. from a comparative adjective 'minusculus' Ep. [illegible] 'minusculis pueris', 'adminiculis' Lucr. 1. 8. 3. [illegible]

[illegible] Mulinsculum occurs in Plaut. Curcul. 6 Prol. 20. Ter. Eun. v. 27, Cic. ad Attic. iv. 13. 07 Varr. Cat. Petron. Pun. mus, as an adverb. Cic. Ep. Front. (Cooper p. 101); Mellinsculum in Plaut. Truc. [illegible] Cell. Cat. Plin. nat. Front. (ex Rymer p. 10) and Mellinculum in [illegible]

and should properly, I believe, be assigned to the Sam. Cat. [illegible]

[illegible] Ep. No. 2. This word appears obscure rather to the prediction and is found in Varg. Ecl. 12. 26, 00. [illegible]

To these forms may be added a few remarks on words worthy of mention.

Cupiens. Ritschian Studes p. 30 speaks of the use of the singular as being invariable in Cassar and in Cicero Sceptr. Rs. 11. 28. Varg. and other poets also employ the plural. Gramm. 0.00 notes that Capitolinus [illegible]

Sy. 6. Petron. uses Capitolinus 11 times, Cicero 3 times [illegible]

Capitolinus [illegible] 22 times as Cicero, 32. 13 in Cicero.

ver. also uses capillus frequently but only in the nom. (Ovid p. 20 ff.). Nettus under Crinis, p. 265 notes that capillus is the regular word in romance for human hair, see Capillus 1002, Brüch 2240, 980. From these facts we may infer that capillus, particularly capilla was the word of the Lat. colloq. for hair. Crinis being rather the

the primary at Dial. 2.18.1, 3.1.4, 3.19.4, 4.33.3, 4.35.1, 10.12.3 Ep. 82.15, 85.13, 92.34, 95.20 (vs.) 95.24, Epoc. 4.1 v.3, in the sequence Dial. 11.19.5, N.Q. 1.17.7, Ep. 95.34, 124.92. Crinis occurs much less frequently - worthy of note is the use of iuba for the hair of a man's head at Dial. 10.12.3, si quis iuba sua deciuuerit in a contemptuous sense.

Succinctus = purse is found in Catull. 13.8, Plin. mai. Suet. 11.27, 1.1.135, Vesp. 5.34.7, Biedermann adloc. Suet. Tib. 2 Lo also Non. Lat. 1.6.94, Epist. 1.1.80, Petron. 71. Seneca uses the word at Ben. 2.10.1 'publicus enim ignorant; succinctum habent' Ep. 52.13 'quos ... succinctos ... pretium spondet'. Merguet to Cic. ... so does to make the distinction

The second is the [illegible] view for the [illegible]

[illegible] do not support this view. [illegible] also occur

at N.G. 2.31.1, (repeated at N.G. 2.02.1), rem. for l. 18.3.

Nouns in -tor, -sor

Cooper p. 58, Olcott p. 88, Schulze p. 119, Stanschied p. 254, Sölzer p. 45, Rönsch p. 35 have amply discussed the use in Latin of these nouns of agency. The ending is not peculiar to the sermo vulgaris; it is only the great freedom of formation in this way which must be observed – and a freedom greater than is assumed by the English suffix 'er'. Nouns denoting mere language in nominative, accusative in -tor are to be preferred to the more colloquial forms in -trix. Cooper however also points out that in later Latin the classic use of these words so far disappears that they come to denote a transient not not a permanent character or capacity of the person or thing – in fact they become a substitute for the relative clause of the classic period. Since naturally with his expressed feeling for the poverty of the Latin language formed many new substantives in -tor, some of which [illegible]

perished. I may then first of all more properly speak of cit[illegible] [illegible] occurrence in classical [illegible]

Comment. These are, adrisor, adrosor Ep 27.7 computator Ep. 87.5 imputator Ben 2.17.6; nauseator Ep. 53.4, stator stab- [illegible] Ben [illegible] [illegible] Ep 1.4.25. [illegible] 83.17.

A glance at these formations indicates that words such as adrisor, adrosor, nauseator, vomitor, might be and un- doubtedly were formed in the Senecan period with great ease and freedom.

Auctor occurs in Seneca first in the meaning of 'author' Ep. 2.2 'lectio auctorum multorum', Ep. 33.8, 'nunquam auctores, semper interpretes.' Dial 9.9.4 and 6, Ben 7.6.1. Lagergren p.70 denies the word in this sense to the best latinity, but the usage was frequent in post-classic times; see Antb 1.19 n.

Acumulator Dial. 1.1.5, Ep. 124.23 occurs in Aull. Apul. Justin. vulg. (Coope p.61)

Acutator Ep. 84.10, Apoc. 12.1. Elsewhere in Lact. Tertull. (Bonnet) frequently in inscripp., Eph. Epig. VIII p.230 l. 88; CIL VI. 10220, X. 5173, 5415, 1738 (Ocelli p.90), gloss Sangall 912. a. 113 (Hessen p.142)

[illegible]

admirator Dial. 8 5.8, 12.8.4, Ep. 94.76, 115.15, denoting a transient quality. It occurs in Phaedr. Vell. Quintil. Symmach. (Schulze, p. 120; see also Traupman [illegible] Dial. 12, p. [illegible]).

aestimator: in transferred sense at Dial. 5.5.8, Clem. 1.1.5, Ben. 2.29.4, Ep. [illegible]. So Livy 34.25.7 'fidei aestimator', Curt. Plin min. Symmach. (Schulze p. 125); Antib 1.112.

adfectator [illegible] Dial. 2.1[illegible], cf. [illegible] virtutis'. See Schulze p. 120.

adsectator 'sapientiae' Ep. 65.18; 'bonarum cenarum' Ep. 122.12, 'patrimoniorum', Dial. 9.1.8. If equivalent to 'discipulus' as at Ep. 65.18, Schulze (p. 125) holds it colloquial. See also Antib. 1.15. Where Schulze, and I believe correctly, has no fault to find with the use of the word.

assertor Ep. 13.14 'gladium assertorem libertatis'. Seneca first in prose. See Schulze p. 120, Antib 1.188, CIL VIII. 9286, Olcott p. 90. The word was originally iuristic but early [illegible]

Convivator, Dial. 9.[illegible] 'giver of a feast'; Hor. Sat. 2.8.73, Lib. 35.49.6 (in a fragment).

Conviciator Cic. Mur. 61, Auct. Her. [illegible], is not a word of the [illegible]

Latinity.

Convictor, Dial. 5.8.1. Ep. 7.7.[illegible] [illegible] fol ad Fam. 16.21.5; Horace only in Sat. 1.4.96, 1.6.47, Ovid. Plin. Ep. Suet. frequently in inscripp. CIL IX. 5383, VI. 10169, III. 1825 II. 5500, Olcott p. 96. Notwithstanding Schmalz' remarks, Antib. 1.330, the word does not appear in good latinity. See also Lagergren p. 70.

Cavillator. Ep. 102.20; Plaut. Mil. 642, Truc. 685. [illegible] 1132 (Meyer p. 42) Gell. (Cooper p. 60)

Corrector, Dial. 4.10.7; 5.36.4 (rightly for mss rector Gertz), occurs in Ter. Hor. Liv. Plin. mai. Ammian. Lact. Eutrop. and in Cic. concerning whose use see Hauschild p. 254.

Conlusor, Ben. 2.17.3 & 5. See Hauschild, p. 254 and add to his list CIL II. 3853 (Olcott p. [illegible])

Coactor, Ep. 52.4 'ut ita dicam coactore'; here a transmission. Elsewhere the word is a term. tech.

Circumscriptor, Dial. 9.8.4 'inter avaros, circumscriptores [illegible] [illegible] Circumscribere 'to cheat' appears commonly in the later. The noun occurs in Sen. rhet. Juven. Ambros. Tertull. (in another sense) Symmach (Schulze p. 120) Arnob. (Scharnagl p. [illegible]).

derisor, Ep. 27.7, Plaut. Capt. 71, Hor. Cthaedr. Sulp. Sent. Sermo. CIL [illegible]

decoctor, Ben. 4.20.3 (Grace and Seitz), Ep. 81.2; Cic Phil 2.44, Cat. 2.5.

Spart Had. Cod Theod. Krauschild p. 254. (see decoctor) considers it colloquial

dilapidator, Ben. 6 38.4; Plaut Hor. Ep. 1.7.5, Tertull. = an underbidder;

Lucr spelling 'dissipator' [illegible] of [illegible]

named by Luscupp CIL VI. 1955, X. 5429, Olcott p. 95; [illegible]

Exprobrator, Ben. 1.1.4; Ben controv. Prosp. Epp. in [illegible]

Exactor: 'virtutum', Dial. 1.1.5; 'fidei' Dial. 4.28.7; N.Q. 1.10.7, of

the Eyes, transferred from legal language, see Schulze p. [illegible]

formator: 'universi', Ep. 65.19, Dial [illegible], Lib. Col. Plin Ep.

Quintil, Eccl. [illegible] frequently. Schmalz Antib. 1.549 thinks that

the word should be avoided. [illegible] compare the

use of 'conditor mundi' Ep 119.5, a very frequent term for the

Deity in Ecclesiastical literature, [illegible].

fabulator: 'Elegantissimus', Ep. [illegible] Auct. Gell Rönsch p. 57;

see Antib 1.516.

Hortator, Ep. 94.6, 'hortatrix adulatio', of [illegible] Tertull.

Sceleris. Facilis apparently avoids the word [illegible] 17. [illegible]

the discussion by [illegible] p. 207.

[illegible] Ben. 1.9.3 'siquis coniugem in sella prostare vetuit et volgo [illegible] c. [illegible] Condition; see Schulze Sp. 122.

interfector, Ben 5.16.6, Ep. 7 [illegible], Ap. [illegible] 3.6. See Hauschild p. 251, [illegible] Sempre interfector Sp. 70 [illegible], [illegible] in Vell. Val. Max. Arnob. (Schanz p. 15) Val. Poli. [illegible], and Confector Dial. 5.43.2, [illegible] 'cum alter alterum vexarent, [illegible]'

[illegible], Ep. 108.8. and vulg Ezech. (Berger)

litigator, Dial. 10.2.2, [illegible], Ben. 5.17.4. Also this list & the citations in Schmalz, Antib. 2.25, and CIL VIII 17576 [illegible] See also Schulze [illegible] 123. Seneca uses the word only as a legal term.

lucror (cf [illegible]), [illegible] CIL VI 9797. 4886 Rev. Epigr 1882 p. 206. [illegible] p. 105); a better word than the [illegible] Sp. 50.

ministrator Ep. 95.24. 'furiarum ... ministratorum'. So Benon. 31, Mart. 14.105 (lemma); in another sense in Cic ad Fam. 16.14.2, Suet. Aug. 45; So CIL VI. 5351, 5731, VI. 8914 and 15, VI. 8[illegible] [illegible]

'monstrator, urbium ignotarum' Dial. 6.25.2. The word is equivalent to 'cicerone' and only occurs here in that meaning. In the sense of 'inventor' it occurs in Verg. Ov. Luc. Tac.

Observator, 'malorum bonorumque .. observator' Ep. 41.1; Sen. Rhet. Plin. min. Cod. Theod. See Antith 2.192.

Obsonator Ep. 47.8 Plaut. Mil. 667, Eton. 39 Mart. 10, 217 (Lemma), Spart. Had. 17 (Rönsch Ital. p. 61), an archaic-vulgar word.

Investigator Ep. 45.8. Plaut. Amph. (Schizmasi p. 141) Prudent.

Proditor Ben. 6.15.1, for discussion see Schulze p. 123 and add CIL VI, 25128, I. 1462, Olcott p. 109.

Iterator Dial 6.17.9 (see Lentz 2 0176 (retransposition), 6.20.5, 10.17.6; Ben. 2.18.8, 2.21.2. See Hauschild, p. 254, and add CIL X.1194, IX.4802, Hübner Brit. 82; 'Conservator' also occurs very frequently in inscriptions, Olcott p. 95.

Suasor, Ep. 77.7. Though Cicero according to Hauschild p. 251 used 'suasor' only in his earlier works, the word occurs frequently in Liv. and epitaphs [illegible] in Seneca's day.

Salutator, Ep. 19.4, 47.18; see Schulze, p. 12[illegible].

'Spoliator pupillorum', Ben. 4.27.5. The word occurs in Cicero,

Ben. Liv. Suet. Firmic. mat.

secator = rider, Dial. 2. 12. 3; so Suet. Caes. 61, Veget. August. vulg.

'*temperator voluptatis*' Dial. 7. 14. 1. The action is transient; the word appears elsewhere in Mart. 4. vv. 15.

vestigiator, Ben. 3. 26. 2, 'ex notis illius temporis vestigiatoribus.' The word occurs in Varro (Stinkel, p. 19) Col. Justin. Capitol. mch. 8. 4, Arnob. 167. 8 (Scharnagl. p. 18.) Serv. to Aen. 4. 121, dig. Isid; see Cooper p. 61, and compare the more usual 'delator' Ben. [illegible] 3 Ep. 8. 2, [illegible]

Nouns in -trix.

For a discussion of these nouns, see 'Trix', p. 65 [illegible]

contemptrix, Ben. 4. 2. 4, Ep. 88. 29. The word occurs in Plaut. Ovid, Plin. mai. Sil. Ital. (Cooper p. 68).

ex-probratrix. Ben. 7. 22. 2 and only [illegible]

rectrix, Ep. 85. 32. 'Sapientia domina rectrixque est' The word occurs elsewhere in Col. and Plin. mai.

Olcott, p. 89, notes a tendency in the Stoics [illegible]

to substitute a present participle for the noun of agency in 'tor'. From many examples in Seneca I have selected a few.

[illegible] frequentia Dial. 1.6.1, [illegible]

Dial. 11.5.5, 12.1.4, Ep. 63.13.

cum tuto habitantium-praeciso' Ep. 13.8 but habitator

Dial. 3.2.2; compare French habitant, Ital. abitante.

'ut litigantes quaeque a sermone incipiant' Ep. 15.7, but

'litigator' Dial. 5.37.3, 10.20.2, Ben. 5.19.4.

negotiantes', Ep 36.5, 94.17; compare French negociant [illegible]

'Ex turba salutantium', Ep. 19.11, Dial. 2.13.3, but 'salutator'

Ep. 19.4, 47.18; see Gudeman to Tac. Dial. 13 p. 63.

Nouns and adjectives in -arius

Olcott, p. 139, gives a full discussion of this termination which is especially frequent in the Latin vulgaris. Cooper, p. 71, is inclined to agree with Schulze p. 193 against Guericke, p. 31, that words referring to trades and occupations are to be classed among vulgar forms. This practically amounts to saying that all words with this termination belong to this class. But certainly many of the words representing occupations have been received in good humanity and notwithstanding their origin, can no longer be held vulgar. See further citations of these forms by Gölzer p. 144, Rönsch Ital. p. 131.

Olcott, p. 140, speaks especially of diminutive adjectives formed from adjectives in -arius. To [illegible] which he cites from Mart. 12.57 may be added the citation from [illegible] Ital. [illegible] [illegible] Rönsch Ital. [illegible] [illegible]

Ritucerrine, N.G. 1.16.2, if a man may be considered indigen. in Plaut. Trin. 1112. Varro and Cicero Ris. 28. 69 use the word largely of a horse. See also Hörting 210, Cooper p. 72, ALL. 7.318.

Vinearius, Ep. 86.2. Though the designation of a tradesman [illegible] the vulgar word for 'farcimen' (see Veil. 17.7.11), which occurs in Petron. c. 49, Mart. 14.72 (lemma) Apic. Paul. & Fest. Arnb. Mamert. (Schanagl p. 5). Hörting 1301 shows that botula (see Appel p. 186) remains in [illegible]

Cauctuarius, Ep. 86.2 may also be held to belong to the sermo vulgaris. As similar formations in Cooper's and Olcott's lists (p. 73) I have noted, nummularius Petron. auricularius, Cels., puellarius, [illegible] Clarkiarius CIL VI. 16705, clavicularius CIL X. 7013, Sturlarius Delli Iuscr. Sell. 27, utricularius CIL XI. 3821, &c. The sermo vulgaris shows a strong inclination to form words from those in which a distinctive suffix is already present by the addition of a new suffix cf. Olcott remarks on uncilarius p. 140.

Extractarius, = mangeur, Ep. 08.4, the word does not occur

[illegible].

ultimarius = 'undertaker', Ben. 6.31.4; so one of the conviva in [illegible] 5.5[illegible] [illegible] designator was also used, see words in -tor.

pansarius, Ep. 86.5 'commander of rowers'. The word elsewhere occurs in inscripp. CIL. VI. 345, XII. 734, Olcott p. 151. The verb 'pansare' appears to belong to the sermo vulgaris (see Rönsch, Stal. p. 203) and 'pansa' occurs frequently in Plaut. so Lucret. Apul. Gell. also in Enn. Varr. These words survive in Romance, see Körting 5900.

plagiarius, = sneak-thief, Dial. 9.8.4. The word occurs [illegible] = [illegible] and oulq. It is also = kidnapper; see Rönsch Ital. p. 132, Coll. Phil. p. 140; Leafield.

[illegible] 'Nicetia' or 'Acirium' would both be Sicilian. The word occurs again in Hieronymus (Götzer 3.110) and in [illegible].

For names of accusations Seneca uses [illegible]

numbers: Lucil. ap. actuarius Ep. 33.9, Petron. Sacr. inscriptt. Olcott p. 140;

cellarius Ep. 122.10, Plaut. Col. Plin. dig. Lumpsid. (Rönsch p. 134) inscriptt.

(Olcott p. 167); cubicularius, Cic. Ep. and in Vers. Petron. Sacr. Capitol. inscriptt.

(Olcott p. 159); cinerarius, Diod. 2.14.1, Varro (Rönsch p. 43) Tertull. Charis.

Plin. Lucil. (Rönsch p. 134 Corpus p. 74); lecticarius, Sulpic. in ad Fam. 4.12.3

Suet., CIL VI. 7572, 9503 (Olcott p. 156); librarius 'book-seller' Ben. 7.6.1, Gell.

(Antib. 2.19); = copyist freq. in inscriptt. (Olcott p. 157); marmorarius Ep. 88.

18, 90.15; Vitruv. Prim. Mat. freq. in inscriptt. (Olcott p. 158); mercenarius =

servant, Diod. 12.12.8 and 7; Ben. 3.22.1, Plaut. Cic. CIL II. 5181 servos mer-

cenarios quoq.; notarius Apoc. 9.2; see Holstein p. 11, for post-classic use

Symmach. Trib. Pell. ict. (Schulz p. 195) freq. in inscriptt. (Olcott p. 160); octia-

rius, Diod. 2.15.5, 2.14.1, 5.37.2 Ben. 3.28.8; Varro r.r. Plin. vulg. dig.

(Rönsch p. 132) frequent in Roman inscriptt. (Olcott p. 161), so also CIL.

XIV. 201 (Ostia), pararius = broker, Ben. 2.23.2, 3.15.2 [illegible]

ferrarius Ep. 56.4, (rightly Heuse, ferrarius Haase) a word not

in Lewis and Short but occurring in CIL I. 1108, II. 1131 and glosses

(Olcott p. 168); stabularius Ben. 1.14.1; Col. Apuf. dig. vulg. (Rönsch p.

133) CIL X. 3904 7022 (Olcott p. [illegible]) statuarius, Ben. 1.14.1; Ep. 55.15,

Plin. Quintil. (Rönsch p. 133); tabularius = keeper of archives, Ep. 8[illegible].

[illegible] Schulze [illegible]; [illegible] p. [illegible]; [illegible]

N. q. 4.13.9, Ep. 88.18, Cic. Vor Sat. Plin. inscriff. (of Italy only), see Olcott p. 173; vicarius = under slave, Plaut. Vor. Sat. Mart. dig, inscrip. frequently (Olcott p. 173); vitrearius Ep. 90.31, Cod X. 64.1 (Rönsch p 137) spelled vitriarius, Tiron [illegible]

Schulze [illegible] in [illegible]

See Cooper p. 74, Olcott p. 176, Schulze p. 17; Eilger p. 96.

Sebearia, Dig. [illegible] p. 3.24.3, [illegible]; Cic. q. Lef. [illegible] in Catull. dig. See Rönsch p. 36, Cooper p. 90, Bull. com. [illegible] p. [illegible] (Olcott [illegible])

Stiviarius Ep. 29.1. [illegible] on stucco work [illegible], Plin. Duct. Tertull. Symmach. (Schulze p. 17[illegible]) [illegible] Eilger p. 97 appears

Cadrarium Ep. 80.11. [illegible] 5.10.1 [illegible] (Eilger p. 76); CIL VIII 10,318 (Olcott p. 177). See Holtkeis [illegible]

[illegible] Cic. Phil 2.116, ad Att. 10.7.3, 16.8.2 Cael. ad Fam. 8.1.4, Elsewhere in Var. Liv. Plin, Tac. Suet. CIL 9. 5289 Res. gest div. Aug. 15. CIL VI. 2978, 10228 (Olcott p 178). See Hauschild p. 263; frequent in Seneca, Dial. 6.22.4, 9.7.2, 10.8.2, 12.10.9; Ben. 2.11.2, 4.28.2; Ep. 29.5, 73.5; [illegible]

of Corollarium = gift at Ben. 6.17.1, S. Petron. [illegible]

Calendarium, Ben. 1.2.3 7.10.3 Ep. 14.18, 87.7; not infrequent in [illegible]

lacunaria, N. Q. 7.14.1; Ep. 90.9, 114.9, [illegible]; so Vitruv. Plin, but

laquearia, Ep. 90.8, 90.42 Veg. Ed. Stat. Plin. in the singular

in inscripp (see Olcott p. 179 and p. 180)

Palmentarium, Ep. 87.3; Cato var. Inv. Sar. Col. Plin; CIL IX. 2687

[illegible]

Spoliarium, Dial. 1.3.7 Ep. 93.12; Ben. Met. Plin. min. Lampsid.

CIL XIV. [illegible] (Olcott p. 181)

Vaporarium, N. Q. 3.24.2; Cic. ad Quint. fr. 3.1.1 § 2 (Caper p. [illegible]

[illegible], Dial. [illegible] N. Q. [illegible] Cic. Sen. Tac.

Veget. (military pest-house) inscripp. CIL VI. 5639, Notiz. 1887 p. 328, Rhein

Mus. 73 (1872) p. 64, Olcott p. 81).

Vigilarium, Ep. [illegible] 'ubium supra aliquem vigilarium vel

an mons'. Olcott p. 52 translates 'sentry-box'; in inscripp =

a part of a house, CIL VI. 2977, XV. 527, XIV. [illegible]. In this case

'mons' may be equivalent to a 'towering building' as Cicero says

[illegible]

Veterarium N. Q. 4.13.3; Ep. 114.20 Ker p. [illegible]

vivarium, Clem. 1.18.2, N. Q. 3.18.4, Ep. 90.7; compare Gell. 2.20

'vivariaque nunc vulgus dicit quos παραδείσους [illegible]

[illegible] Clem. [illegible]

[illegible] may be added [illegible]

[illegible] 20 [illegible]

for vestiarium = clothing, see discussion of 'vestis' under [illegible] p. 125

Here also may best be discussed simple adjectives [illegible]

beneficiarius, Ep. 90.2 'ben. res est', otherwise a term. techn. which occurs frequently in inscrip., Mommsen p. 144;

bestiarius, as an adjec., Ep 70.22 'in ludo bestiario'; cf. Ep. 70.20 'in ludo venatiorum'.

blattarius, 'dark' Ep. 86.8 'at nunc blattarii [illegible] vilium [illegible]

cathedrarius: Dial 10.10.1, 'Ep. his cathedrariis [illegible]'; so Isidor. Orig. 19.3.3; cathedrarii = [illegible], i.e. [illegible] carriage;

consularius, with 'fulgur', N. Q. 2.39.4, Plaut. Epid. 1.89, and [illegible] (Corp. [illegible]

canarius, Ep. 18.7, 'quaedam spaci canarias [illegible]

adhibenda curatio est'; N.Q. 1, Prol. 4, 'Corpus canaricum'; Dial 0.11.4, 'morbidum
pedis, canaricum'; Livy first (all Weissenborn to 6.0.14) Apul, Marc.
Emp. dig. (Rönsch p.206); see discussion under comma of C. p124.

Compendiarius: compendaria (vio-), Ep. 119-1, Apoc 13.2; Ep.
27.6 'hanc compendariam excogitavit'; Ep. 79.12 'compendario
(ferre) voco'; as a substantive in Varro and Petronius; cf English 'shortcut'

Circumcisus, [illegible] Arnob. 09.13, (Scharnagl p.20) Ovid, Seneca [illegible].

Gradarius, of a horse; Ep. 45-11; [illegible]; [illegible] of

imaginarius, Dial. 2.3.3, imaginaria [illegible] Ep. 20.3 '[illegible]'.
Ep. 58.27 'ista imaginaria sunt'; Livy 3.41.1, Suet. Flor. Apul.
[illegible] Eugen 3.26 in other meaning in [illegible] p.179.
cf 'imaginari', Ep. [illegible] 'imaginari' in [illegible]

Litterarius with ludus; Ep. 71.6, 94.9. This use appears in
Plaut Merc. 303 before Varro who does not [illegible]
Schmalz [illegible] it then appears in Plin. nat.
Quintil. Suet. Vopisc. Ict. Sedul. [illegible], CIL X.3907
magister litterarius [illegible]. [illegible]
use in Symmachus, Scholiast, [illegible]

the word was joined to other substantives besides 'ludus' where Cicero used 'litteratus'; cf. Tusc. 5.36.19 v. 'otio litterato'; Sen. Ep. 88.38 'litteratus homo'. It may also be noted that Livy says 'litterarum ludi' 3.44.6, 6.25.9, not 'litterarius ludus'.

latruncularius, with 'tabula'. Ep. 117.30 occurs [illegible]

milliarius, with 'apri' Ep. 110.12 '[illegible] weight'; [illegible]

T.R. 3.5.2 milliaria (sc avis) Varr. L.L. 5.76 (Stinkel p. 4 v.) Plin. nat.; for inscripp. see Olcott p. 5 q. Especially in 'cohors milliaria' CIL VII 1193, 'ala milliaria' VI. 32 v v. in adjective occurs. [illegible], 'nuli' Apoc. 6.1; as substantive in Cod. Justin. = hereditary tenant; CIL XI. 3014 (Olcott p. 192), see [illegible]

quadragenarius Ep. 25.1 with [illegible] [illegible] Cato [illegible] Vitruv. Frontin. Columbos. Inscript. [illegible] Dand. [illegible] p. 23); cf. [illegible] in Plin. Vitruv. vulg. CIL X. 7055 (Olcott p. 150), 'noraquarius', later [illegible]

quadrantarius, with 'res' Ep. 86.9; Cic. Cael. 26.62 speaks of Clodia as a† 'quadrantaria nuliera' and Celio [illegible] Qu[illegible] calls her a 'Clytemnestra quadrantaria'; in each case a 'scornful' tone may be felt in the [illegible]

retractarius, 'contumaces ac refractarios' Ep. 7.[illegible]

† cf. Plaut. Poen. 270 'scortum diatorium'

Sanguinarius, Dial. [illegible] as an epithet of dies; in Lic as Att. 2.7.3 (Meyer p. 84) Plin. Ep. Trajan. Suet. Cal. and Plin. maintain the word is a colloquial term -

Temporarius. Ep. 9.9 unicatae quae temporarias populus [illegible] - See Schmalz Antib. 2.369, who finds no objection to the word, which occurs in Nep. Plin. Cato [illegible] Dialogus.

[illegible], with 'miles' Dial. 5.2.5; the word occurs in Gell. Alex. Lib. Cat. and is an expression of the sermo castrensis (see Langen Caesar und s. Tritz. p. 20) [illegible] of the military. Elsewhere in Suet. Gell. Lib. Apoll. see Antib. [illegible].

Volutarius, of a horse Ep 89.9; not [illegible].

Vulgarius, as an epithet of ships, according to the language of the people, Ep. 77.1; see ALL. IX 2 [illegible], [illegible],

Valetudinarius, as an adjec. Dial. V. 33.3 'valetudinarius facinerator' so Varro r. r. 2.1.15 (Skinkel p 44); as substantive Plin. 6.11.6 elsewhere in dig; compare 'valetudinarium'.

Veterarius, N. Q. 4.13.3 'non contuti vina diffundere, veterarii ... [illegible]' Ep. 14.20 'inpice veterarii [illegible] ... [illegible]' This substantive also in Porphyr. Hor. Carm. 3.21 (Pl. [illegible],

Nouns in -tus (-sus) are discussed by Cooper p. 17 (with the literature) Olcott p. 33, Lindsay p. 127, Gölzer p. 85, Rönsch p. 89.

[illegible] formations in -io and [illegible] in the better style to those in -tus. But after the Augustan period the distinction vanishes and a great number of nouns in -tus are substituted for classic forms in -io. Particularly in the ablativ such forms must have been favored in the sermo plebeius (Olcott p. 35). The ratio in Seneca for formations [illegible] in -tus (Cooper p. 18); in Plin. mai. it rises to 4:1. The suffix was not destined, however, to survive in Romance with the exception of Rumanian.

Gölzer (p. 89) cites from Paucker (Nachträge zu Beiträge zur lat. Lexicogr. u. Wortbildungsgeschichte [illegible]) the following forms in -tus (-sus) peculiar to Seneca or first used by him. These are: afflictus, N. Q. 5.14.4; anteceptus, Ep. 7.10 (?); [illegible], Ep. 103.[illegible] (not [illegible] in the [illegible] sense); or Plin. mai.; [illegible], Ep. 70.23, N. Q. 7.[illegible].

dispectus, Dial. 4.10.1, Ep. [illegible]; incursus, Dial. 2.6. [illegible]

(inflexus Dial. 10.12.4 is right, read in flexus [illegible]); inspectus, Ep. 92.6;

intellectus, Ep. 121.19, 124.8, add N.Q. 2.50.1, Dial. 9.3.4, Ep. 7.9, [illegible]; mirratus,

(dignamirratus) Ep. 94.56; prosfatus, Apoc. 4.2 [illegible]; propulsus, N.Q. 5.14.3;

[illegible], N.Q. 7.8.1, Tac. [illegible] Schultze p. 31 [illegible]

([illegible]); translatus (not translatus) Dial. 9.1.8;

To these may be added adgestus, Ep. 8[illegible] 'magno [illegible]

suspensa vestibula' occurring in Cromat. vet. vulg. auct. itin. Alex.

and in other texts in Tac. Aurel. Vict., Quintil (!) decl. = [illegible]

Epitom. [illegible] 3.90.4 'quae [illegible] Epihaurit'; Statius = excavatis, Silv. 4.3.42.

[illegible], Schultze p. 31 discusses the use of actus for actio and

occurs twenty-two times in Symmachus. In Seneca we find

Ep. 93.4 'actu non tempore', Ep. 8.1, 'in actu' (cf. in ipsa [illegible]

actione Ep. 5[illegible]); 'in ullo actu actu', Ep. 74.30; 'in actu asperare', Ep. 104.

26; 'in actu esse', Dial. 8.1.3; 'placida in actu', Dial. 7.4.[illegible]; [illegible]

Plin. N. 6.6, 6.23.4; Dial. 5.41.1, [illegible] 9.6.[illegible] q. Antik. 1.7[illegible] ALL. 9-116.

Accessus, in a metaphorical sense occurs at Ep. 30.9, 70.27, [illegible]

'varios accessus fati' Dial. 11.8.1, 5.1.[illegible]; [illegible].

Auctus Liv. 4.2.2 (other uses auctioribus); 29.27.3 Vell. (Georges p.18) Tac. (fair trans. Clem. Emp. [illegible]). In Seneca Ep. 119.5 "auctu amicorum" cf. Dial. 7.4.3; N.Q. 3.27.7, 4.2.7; Ep. 35.2, and see [illegible].

Commentatio The word in its military sense of 'prices,' appears frequently and occurs in inscriptions [illegible]. But metaphorically as in Cic ad Att. 13.41.2 'nisi quid a te commeatus' = 'delay or respite' it appears in Seneca N.Q. 3 prol. 16 'sine intervallis, sine commeatu' [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and as a trope from the military sphere may be considered colloquial. For the Plautine use of the word see Loring [illegible].

Circumspectus Dial. [illegible] 5.4 "circumspectus [illegible]"; for the discussion by Nauschild, p.253.

Cruciatus, 'animi', Dial. 11.14.3, cf. Dial. 11.5.2; see discussion under the verb 'torquere', p.254a.

Captus, Clem. 1.19.3 "pro capti[illegible]". This is a usage frequent in late latin. See discussion by Schulze p.127, [illegible].

Convivium, in the sense of 'repast' is a word for a meal (Cato 1.330); Dial. 5.37.1, 'in convivio quorundam te saies et in doloribus tuum iacta verba retigerunt: virtus vulgare convictus memento'

Dial. 9.17.8 'convictaque [illegible] clior potis'. Compare Petron 61 'in Convictu' Mart. 12 praef. l. 12. See also Schulze p. 128.

<u>Contemptus</u> = contemptio is very frequent in Seneca occurring thirty-two times especially in the Dialogues and Epistles; cf Dial. 12.13.8 where the word is followed by 'contemptor'. Outside of the Dialogues and Epistles it is found at Clem. 1.7.3, Ben. 2.34.3, 5.6.3; N.Q. 4.2.15, 6 32.4. See Schulze p. 127 (only 7 times in Symmachus) and [illegible] 1.31.7; cf 'contemptio'.

<u>Ductus</u> = [illegible] Ep. 49.6 'per pectus et [illegible] ductus' [illegible] 'circumscribit [illegible] ductus' [illegible] meaning of the word [illegible].

<u>Egressus</u> = [illegible] Ep 70.24 'circumspicant extra [illegible]'; cf 9.1.9, 'Exitu aequanimi'; Dial. 1.2.12, 'tam claro ac memorabili Egressu' cf Dial. 5.6.4. frequent in [illegible] Ep. [illegible] also in inscriptions (Olcott p. 442); compare <u>Excessus</u> N.Q. 1.1.3 'circa civis Augusti Excessum': See Lagergren p. 59, ALL 1.77, for inscriptions Olcott p. 42.

<u>instinctus</u> = impulsus; Ep. 94.66 'virtutis instinctu' cf Dial. 9.17.11; Ep. 36.8. See Schulze p. 129; as CIL VI.1139 'instinctu divinitatis'; Boies. p. 452 [illegible]

Mealus = cursus, Dial. 6.25.2 'vicinorum ciderum [illegible]' a poetic word (Opitz Silv. Lat. p.3). Compare the remarks of Schmidt p.129 Anth 2.079, and in inscripp. CIL 12.4051, X. 7017, VIII 18[illegible], Olcott p.45.

Obiectus, N. Q. 4.2.8 'obiectu montium' N. Q. 6.1.6, Ben. 5.6.4. See discussion by Schultze, p. 1[illegible]

Potus, N. Q. 3.1.3 'quaedam interiora potui fecerunt' Cic only Div. 1.29 'potui atque pecuniae'. See Schultze p. 1[illegible], [illegible]

Obtutus, Dial. 5.4.1 'in uno obtutu definis', [illegible] 1.4.5 [illegible] p. 6 (Stacey p. 31); often in Apul. (Rigiol p. 2[illegible]), [illegible]

Transcursus, [illegible]; 'in transcursu'. Ep. 124.17, Ben. 5.6.4; cf. N. Q. 2.7.1, 6.3.3; 'in transcursu' is the usual form. Ep. 2.3, [illegible] 9[illegible].36 CIL 9.2438. For 'transcursu' see Schultze p. 131, [illegible]. Hense at Ep. 124.17 writes 'intracursum' on his adv. crit.[+]

Visus. Schmalz, Anth 2.078, says that the word is used rarely without [illegible] as a substitute for acies; for Seneca compare Dial. 2.4.1, 'cum extra visum exiliemus', N. Q. 1.3.7 'visus noster in nos redit' (acies follows); see further N. Q. 1.14.4, 7.1.6; Ep. 64.8, 72.2, 94.17, 96.[illegible]

+ note the [illegible] mind the reading of Ben. 5.6.4 [illegible] adv. crit.: rather it pays to assume the more intelligible 'in transcursu' at [illegible]

Nouns in -tio, -sio

In the discussion of nouns in -tio, -sio, it is not my intention to speak of the large number of words coined by Seneca as the needs of a philosophic vocabulary dictated. He simply was the product of the period of latinity and, naturally, was frequently employed in the formation of words [illegible] plebeius. But words to be properly deemed colloquial must be studied from other points of view than the simple rarity of their appearance. It may be noted that Seneca made this [illegible] today employing only [illegible] nouns in -io.

Olcott, p. 3, adds a few remarks to the full treatment of Cooper, p 3 ff, who cites the literature. But Olcott can only say that the testimony of inscriptions is by no means striking and the results are barren.

In citing Sonnenschein as an authority for these nouns, [illegible] are with him, as he has given too little weight to the [illegible]

which [illegible] terms [illegible]

In the discussion of these words the remarks of Hölzer (p. 02 ff) are to be carefully considered. On p. 50 he [illegible] only slowly and after a considerable interval. Ten Ciceronian words which appear first again in Seneca or about this time may be cited: argumentatio Dial. 4.24.2, Ep. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and Cornificius (Thielmann p. 92) Ep. 95.16, Macrob. Sat., [illegible]ratio, Ben. 3.10.1, Plin. mai. dig. ref. (Auct. 2.886), [illegible]quisatio occurs also in Bell. Afric. then in Seneca Dial. 9.3.6, Ep. 00.16, Fronto; afflictatio, Dial 12.19.5, Cyp. Demetr. Tert. Cod. Theod. see Hölzer (p. 80); cavillatio, as a rhetorical term Ep. 52.5, 111.2, Quintil. though the word occurs in Plaut. concursatio, Ep. 365, Pet. 20 (see Thesaurus p. 246) used in Tat. Dial. = rescue; delegatio Cic. ad Att. 12.32, Lin. Ep. 29.4 Symmach. (Schulze p. 125) Ct. (Cooper p. 5) inscribe as term. techn. Olcott, p. 11; depravatio, Ep. 24.6 [illegible]; Ep. 49.8 Plin. mai. and min. [illegible] Cic. ad fam. [illegible]

persuasio, Cornificius and Cicero Ben. Dial. 7.8.5; Ep. 94.1, 94.30, 90.00; Suet. Arnob. ac see Scharnagl p.33, Gentb. 2.264.

intiniatio, Dial. 4.9.4, Ben. 2.35.3, 0.35.3, 7.10.2, dig. peregrin. ato (Hauschild p. 249) frequently used by Seneca, Dial. 3.10.4, 6.17.11, 7.1.2, 8.5.2, 9.2.13; Ben. 3.27.1; Ep. 2.2, 13.17, 28.1, 55.0, 63.8, 90.39, 104.7. Plin. mai. Tac. Iatt, CI – III. 1097; dissolutio = death Cic Ven. and Ep; Ben. Ep. 77.9, 82.15; = languor Ep. 3.5, cf. N.Q. 7.31.2, Dial. 2.5.1 dissolutio et rates, N.Q. 7.31.2; animorum dissolutio et mentis, Dial. 5.1, diductio, N.Q. 2.9; 3.172 miseratio = sense of pity (Hauschild p. 249) Ep. 81.19. Plin. mai. [illegible]

Of nouns appearing first in Seneca (I have placed Plin. mai. as later) may be mentioned "aversatio (vitia) querellas et aversationes" Dial. 3.4.3, cf. Dial. 9.2.1, Ep. 97.10, Quintil. Terullian Bonnet ALL. 9.131, accusatio N.Q. 2.2.3, see Ann. 10.211, arietatio N.Q. 5.12.5, foetatio Ep. 77.5 (if we follow Chatelain, Büchelen, Gronov.) consignatio Dial. 12.0.7; conquisitio, N.Q. 1.5.4, 5.12.5, Tac. Aug. Cassiod. Lact. Aug. deflorantio = querela, Dial. [illegible]

Symmach. Ord. Theod. (Schulze p. 135), dimalsio 'ad primam familiarium dimalsionem' Ep. 99.15, Sidon. discursatio (note Stratio form) Dial. 5.3.2 'officiosa per urbem discursatio' Fronto. Lact. Tertull. iaculatio, N.Q. 2.12.1 Plin. min. Quintil. Abur. (Grolatein p. 8.1), haluciatio, Dial. 7.26.6, Arnob. Symmach. Lact. Aur., Schulze p. 134; imprecatio Ep. 9.4.53 Plin. mai + Lat. (cf. Antib. 1.639); mendicatio Ep. 10.1.13 'foris vitae mendicatio' Firmic. Mat. murmuratio, Dial. 5.24.3, Ben. 5.15.2, Ep. 107.9 Plin. mai. August. see Thielmann ALL. 8.245, and 9.206; occursio, Ep. 6.7.14 'fine illis fortunae occursionibus' Sidon. Apoll.; procalcatio, Dial. 9.11.9, Plin. mai.; praesumptio = opinio 'multum dare solemus praesumptioni suae' Ep. 117.6, cf. Scharnagl p. 40 for praesumere = opinari in Arnob., Justin. Sant. Symmach. ict (Schulze p. 139), inscripp. Olcott p. 25, see Antib. 2.334; perscrutatio. Dial. 12.10.5 and Lat. (Eng.); reformatio morum. Ep. 55.26, cf. reformare Ep. 2.5.94 S., see Antib. 2.447 and Schulze p. 140; Schmalz thinks that the word is not objectionable; refrenatio doloris. Dial. 5.15.3, Augustin.; scrutatio, Dial. 7.32.2, Quintil. Coll.

Oros. Lact.; cf. Antib. 2.4.49; Sulphuratio = [illegible] of sulphur, N. Q. 2.15.4; Spissatio, Ep. 86.15.

[illegible] in Cicero meaning are, Diffusio = cheerfulness, Dial. 7.4.5; = 'a broadening' in late latin, see, Rönsch Coll. Phil. p. 49; 'Manumissio' = pardon, Clem. 1.3.1; 'relatio gratiae' Ben. 5. [illegible] Ep. 74.3 [illegible]. Then also we may consider the formations in Ex, so favored by Seneca; Excavatio, N. Q. 4.3.4, see Notes 2403 for [illegible]. Fugio, Ep. [illegible] as a [illegible] from the Rhetorician; Evagatio, Ep. 65.16; Plin. mai; Ex secutio, Ep. 82.15, 94.34 (cf. Exsequi); first in Sen. rhet. then Plin. min. Tac. Front. Symmach. ict., Schulze, p. 137, Holstein p. 7, Antib. 1 [illegible]; Exultatio, N. Q. 2.59.3. [illegible] Exsolutio Dial. 6.4.5, 'mors dolorum Exsolutio'; in the dig. = payment. Expurgatio, Ben. 4.5.3, Plin. mai. Antib. 1.576, Enarratio, N. Q. 7.13.2, Ep. 88.3, often in Quintil. see ALL. 4.337, Exulceratio, Dial 12.1.3 'non consolatio sed exulceratio' (cf. verb [illegible]), as a medical term in Cels. Plin. mai. (Cooper p. 8); 'Explorato veri', Ben. 4.93.2, Col. first, Schulze p. 137; Eiuratio, [illegible]

N. 20.7; Val. Max. first, Tertull.

Worthy of mention also are volutatio, Ep. 48.8, 99.4, 101.4 Sen. Rhet. Petron. Plin. mai.; dilatio, Dial. 5.12.3, 6.10.3, 10.4.1, 10.18.3, Ben. 1.1.4, N.Q. 2.48.1, Ep. 17.3, 46.1, 72.2, 83.20; see Hauschild p.247 Olcott p.12 'sine ulla dilatione, CIL IV. 1186, VIII 2504; 'sine dilatione', X 7852, cf Ep. 46.1, 83.20. detractio, Ep. 74.20 'non facit stultitiam detractio' Ep 87.39 die Meyer p.21 for Cicero who avoided the word in his orations, Cels. Plin.

Emendatio, Dial. 5.19.2, Ep. 50.7, Val. Max. Quintil. Plin. min. Tertull. Macrob. Mamert. ict. CIL. VI. 1783, Olcott [illegible]; conatio, N.Q. 2.12.1, 'conatio sine ictu' Val. max. Plin mai. Cael. Aurel. quassatio, Ep. 95.17 Livy 22.1, Macrob. (cf. [illegible] p. 237)

No worthy of special discussion are –

Ambitio, occurs frequently (over 30 times), compare 'ambitus', a post-classic form (Ambib. 1.43) Ep. 84.11 'relinque ambitum; tenida res est'; cf Ben. 7.2.3, Ep. 84.11. 87.41; ambitus = rivalry, Ben. 7.24.1.

alienatio = mental aberration, Ep 78.9, Cels. Plin. Arnob. Cyp. Firmic. Mat dig. Schumagf p.81, cf hallucinatio, Dial. [illegible] Schultze p. 134, Gloss Sangall. 912. 11,223 (Ahrens p.143). 'alucinatio. [illegible] alienatio' [illegible] cf amicalpare [illegible]

ingressus', Dial 9. 12.6; Plaut. Aul. [illegible] (Langen p. [illegible]).

<u>Ambulatio</u> = ambulatory, Dial 9.17.8 'in ambulationibus apertis vagandum est' Varr. Ac Ep. Vitruv. Col. Plin CIL [illegible] (Olcott p. [illegible]) see Antib 1.143.

<u>Allocutio</u>, Dial 12.1.3 'allocutione opus est' = encouragement; Catull 38.5 vulg.; Rönsch p. [illegible].

<u>Collectatio</u>. 'per collectationem [illegible]' N.Q. 3.18.1; Dial 2.[illegible] 'in rixam collectationemque' = struggle as in Col. dig; in other sense in Quint. Apul.

<u>Conversatio</u> is frequent in Seneca (Gudeman to Tac. Dial. 9 p. 126. and in the sense of intercourse not to be criticised (Antib 1.329) cf 'blanda conversatio' Dial 10.3.3; 'hilaris conversatio' [illegible] and elsewhere. To be noted moreover is the use at Dial. 12.7.9 'totus ecrumo Conversationem Graecorum, apud [illegible] discivit = 'living with'; see Sölger p. 271 for the late Latin usage, and Schmalz, Antib. 1.329.

<u>Comminatio</u> Dial. 1.3.3 'levi comminatione pellitur'; Dial 2.12.1 'illa, ut ita dicam, comminatione'; Plaut. Capt. 796. Cic. de Or. 2.206. Liv. Plin. mai. Suet. Justin. vulg. ict. Symmach (Schmalz p. 208) = minatio (cf [illegible])

[illegible] = dining-room. Ep. 78.22, 10.1, 70.15; [illegible]

Plin. Ep. [illegible] mart. (Lagerg. [illegible]) – a post-classical word

Consummatio, (cf. consummare p. 144) = perfectio, Dial. 10.1.3, 10.20.1, 12.18.9

N. Q. 2.4.2; a word not to be recommended (Ott [illegible]); see Lagergren

p. 58, Stolstein p. 5, Schulze p. 135, Bürsch p. 310, Thielmann, ALL

8. 519, who calls it a peculiarity of African latinity; CIL III. 355,

Revue Epigr. 58 (1890) no. 828; CIL VI. 9580 (Ott p. 9)

Expectatio, frequent: Dial. 4.31.1, 10.9.1, Ben. 1.1.7; 2.5.3, 2.35.4;

Ep. 13.8, 29.4, 70.9, 71.29, 78.4, 99.5: see discussion by Burg

p. 46, and Ott p. 18 for inscripp; note the usage at 100.6 'ne

ad expectatum respondeant; Ep. 114.7 'ante expectationem' +

Fatigatio, Ep. 88.5, from fatigo = defatigare (Ott p. 21), from

the fact that fatigare is the form that [illegible] in Romance.

Körting 3166, perhaps the colloquial form.

Flagitatio, Ep. 120.20, Livy 9.25.6 (see Weissenborn ad loc), a

rare word; see further ALL. 8. 527, Thielmann.

Exhortatio, Ben. 2.35.3; Ep. 13.15, 52.14, [illegible], 94.19, 94.21, 95.65;

for adhortatio (Dial 9.4.5; Ep. 78.4, 94.39, [illegible], [illegible]); classic

only in Plauc. ad Fam. 10.[illegible]; see Stolstein p. 7, [illegible] p. 44.

[illegible] Müller, p. [illegible].

+ [illegible]

cf. Draeger Synt. und Stil des Tac. p. 86.

[illegible], Dial. 9.12 [illegible], Ep. [illegible]; Lic. [illegible]

multiplicatio, Ep. 12.6; Vitruv. Col. Frontin. Boeth. (Cooper p. 7).

[illegible]; Dial. 9.13.2; 12.10.6; Ben. 2.31.2, 6.12.2; Ep. 9.10; a word not in Cels. or Tac; in Cic ad Fam 6.8.2; 13.66.2; Petron. 38.76. 110.117 (all in Speeches) Cof. Plin. Suet. dig. vulg. CIL VI. 18; [illegible] not a word to be recommended.

Mario; N. q. 6.26.3 'philosophia quoque, credula natio,' compare Plaut Rud. 311 Salvete, fures maritimi .. / Famelica hominum natio'; Cic. nat deor. 2.29.74, Phaedr. 2.5.1 - the use is to be held colloquial; note further Neg. Cat. 7.4 'scholasticorum natio'

offensatio, = mistake, 'offensationes [illegible]' [illegible]; see Thielmann. Comific p. 91; note the iterative form, and cf 'offensa' p.223.

portio, = pars; Ep. 89.13 'pro sua quemque portione' Dial. 9.14.10, 'clarissimum caput, Faianae clavis magna portio' (Ep. 7[illegible] 2.1, 'Et quorum pars magna fui'); see Stolzlein p. 12, Schulze p. 139, and cf further Ben. 2.6.1, 4.39.2 Ep. 66.20; not necessarily vulgar, cf Schulze [illegible]

pollicitatio, Ben. 3.19.[illegible], [illegible] for Cicero [illegible]

This word has been frequently discussed and the consensus of opinion holds it vulgar. See Stout [illegible]

support the theory of its vulgar nature: Schmidt, Rein. Stil. p. 35, Landgraf Gram. Stud. p. 280 and Ericson und Seine Fritz. p. 55; Auth. under 'pollicitari' 2.291; very frequent in inscriptions, see citations by Olcott p. 24, especially in inscrip. of Italy and Africa.

occasio: Ep. 104.33 'Aquarius aquae fuerat occasio, novissimus sitit'. In this sense of 'supply, stock' the word occurs in Col. and Plin. mai, add the citation from Seneca to Auth. 2.177.

reflectio, = relaxatio. Ep. 78.17 'dat reflectioni locum'; D. 9.17.6 'omnium reflectioni necessarius est', see Schulze p. 140, Cooper p. 7 Auth. 2.444.

retractatio, = memory Ep. 53.5, 'retractatio non sine quadam acerbitate invisa'; cf. Cic. ad Att. 8.9.3 'augemus dolorem retractando'.

successio, 'a following in office' Dial. 5.2 'successioni [illegible] suae superstitit'. See Burg. p. 43. The word occurs frequently in inscriptions. (see Olcott p. 31)

'vegatio, Colors', N. Q. 3.18.1, Apul. Deo. to Aen. 1.2. in this transferred sense not to be recommended.

vellicatus, = 'taunting', Dial. 5.43.5, 7.5.3; August. cf. 'vellicare' p. 243.

It may be noted in conclusion that Seneca uses about five hundred words in -io which is a very large proportion.)

Though formerly a subject of some controversy, it is now admitted that the suffix -mentum as a long and weighty form found acceptance in the sermo vulgaris. This class of words is discussed by Meyer p. 9, Gaeticke p. 21. [illegible] p. 10. [illegible] p. 22. [illegible] p. 10. Cooper p. [illegible] (with additional literature) to which Scott p. 123 has added the testimony of inscriptions. Particularly, as Cooper says, are to be noted the forms in which -mentum is preferred to -tio.

additamentum, Ep. 17.8 vitae instrumentum et, ut ita dicam, additamentum'. Schmalz in the Antib 1.80 discusses the use of the word in Cicero. The passage from Seneca is interesting as showing that he felt the need of apologizing for the use of the word. Later it appears in Apul. Macrob. Topic. Pepin in dig. Cod. Justin. Lucifer. Cypr. (see Hartel's indices) It is evident that the word is not to be preferred to 'adiectio' or 'accessio'.

blandimentum . . . Cicero prefers 'blanditia' or 'blandi[illegible]' 'blandimentum' only at Cael 41, Rep. [illegible] Tusc [illegible]

Livy uses 'blandimentum' according to Schmalz [illegible]

In Seneca it occurs at Dial. 5.9.2 7.5.11; Ep. 51.5, 66.4 (plur.) 75.22 (plur.) 88.7; 'blanditae' N.Q. 4 prol. 4. The citations show a fondness in Seneca for the longer form. So delenimentum Dial 7.17.4; see Schulze p. 100.

Concitamentum, for the Ciceronian 'incitamentum' occurs only in [illegible] ignorat litteras et tubas concitamenta esse, sicut quosdam [illegible] N.Q. 5.18.6 -c.

duramentum, Dial. 9.1.3 'duramentum et robur'. In this transferred sense the word occurs only here. It is a term. techn. in Col. Plin. and equivalent to 'gimelus' in Vel. Max. [illegible] 25,

dehonestamentum. Dial. 2.19.3. Schmalz, Antib. 1.391, considers the word vulgar. For further discussion see Schulze, p. 159. To his list may be added Script. Hist. Aug. [illegible]. See [illegible] p. 197.

Explementum. Ep 110.12; si scieris cacumina arborum ex- [illegible] 173. Frontin. Luct. Cassian, Cooper p. [illegible]

honestamentum, Ep. 66.2, 'non enim nil honestamenti [illegible]

To Schulze's list (p. 160) add Emendatio (see [illegible]).

initiamentum, Ep. 90.28 'haec eius initiamenta sunt' elsewhere only late latin, (Rönsch p.25). For 'initiare' see Rutil. I 683, Korting [illegible] 'initiatio' [illegible] occurs in Apuleius [illegible] p. 95.34 uses 'initiati' as a substantive.

indumentum, N. q. 4. 13. 10 'ardentes toletos et .. indumenta sua mercatos'. In the meaning 'clothes' the word appears frequently in late latin (Bölzer p. 60, Schulze p. 160).

inritamentum. The word is discussed by Schulze p. 160, who finds it twice in Symmachus. In Livy, according to Schmidt, (p.7) it is found at 30.11.7, 40.27.8. Seneca on the other hand prefers the inritatio though the meanings are not [illegible] and uses it at least nine times, Dial. 3.8.1 3. 13.4, 4.24.1, 5.28.1, 9.6.3 Ben. 4.6.3 N. q. 5.18.16; Ep 51.5, 94.71, in the plural except at Dial. 3 [illegible]. To Schulze's list may be added Arnobius (Schamagl p.10). Czyczkiewicz (p.4) considers its use in Tacitus poetic. See also Ausit I 72.7.

libamentum, Ep. 84.5 'illa varia libamenta confundere' to the discussion of Schulze, p. 161, add the testimony of inscriptions CIL. XII 127 (Walcott p. 130).

Machinamentum. Dial. 2.6.5, 6.20.3, Ep. 24.14. Schmidt cites the word but once from Livy (p.8), 24.31.9. citing the word from Disenna and Apul., but in another meaning. It occurs also in Celsus and Tacitus. The word is not to be rec[illegible]ded for [illegible]

[illegible]

Mollimentum. Dial. 9.10.2, occurs only here; cited by Birsch p.25.

Nutrimentum, Dial. 6.11.3 N.Q. 3.27.2 in transferred sense, Ben. 4.25.2 The word is discussed by Schulze p.161.

Electramentum. A [illegible] formed in 'mentum' may be cited this word which occurs in Cicero only four times (according to Merguet's lexicon), Livy but once. 39.6.8 (Schmidt p.8) in Seneca eighteen times, Dial. 1.2.8, 6.12.2, 9.10.1, 12.5.5, 12.18.3, Ben 6.1.1, 7.1.7 Ep. 9.7, 23.3, 58.28 (bis), 59.15, 77.18, 86.9, 104.11, 108.8 [illegible]

Purgamentum. Livy uses the word but once, 1.56.2 (Sch[illegible] [illegible] Plin Pelion. Tac. (Ann. 11.32) in other senses, Curtius and Columella, in vulgate equivalent to 'dross'. Seneca uses the word at N.Q. 3.25.10. 'purgamenta aquarum', Dial 2.2.4 'purga-[illegible]

Ep. 93.10, 'humus stercoro ac fimetis uccat et deinde creat fungamenta ipsa frugibus'. Compare Eph. Epigr. VIII p. 228 'fungamenta dari et fruges accipi' (Olcott p. 130). At Arnobius 39.25 (Scharnagl p. 34) 'fungamenta' is used as the equivalent of [illegible]

Stramentum, N. q. 3.26.8 'mare vero cadavera stramentaque [illegible]

[illegible] occurs at N. q. [illegible]

Ep. 87.2 - Schulze discusses the word [illegible]

Spissamentum, Ep. 31.2 'firmiore spissamento opus est quam in socia usum illixum ferunt'. The word elsewhere appears only [illegible]

Sterntamentum, Dial. 4.25.3; 'sternumentum' at Ep. 49.3, 102.9. 'Sternutare' occurs in Petron. 98.102 and in Plin. mai. The longer form is the vulgar one, as 'sternutare' was the substitute for 'sternere' in the Romance languages, Körting 7[illegible]

+ cf. the use in Seneca of 'spissatio' as a term. techn. of agriculture Ep. [illegible]

Cooper, p. 155, speaks of these formations, noting the fact that Cicero only employs two 'deverzorium' and 'tectorium'. Adjectives in -orius, in like manner, belong principally to the post-classic period and occur but rarely in Cicero and Caesar. See the interesting cited by Cooper and Olcott, p. 194, for the retaining of inscriptions

Adiutorium is found at Dial. 3.5.2, 3.13.4, 4.10.8; Ben. 2.23.3, 3.35.5, 6.35.2; S. ep. 5.16.4, Ep. 31.5, 52.3, 88.25, 88.31, as the equivalent of 'auxilium'. The word occurs elsewhere in Asin. Poll. Vell. Quintil. and late latin. It is the peculiar word in African latinity for auxilium. Wölfflin, Cass. Felix p. 395, Kübler ALL. 8.167, Thielmann, ALL. 8.255. Olcott (p. 194) cites CIL. II. 472 and 3358; V. 6549; XIV. 3530. The word must I believe be [illegible]

opertorium, Ep. 87.2 'altera stragulum, altera opertorium facta est'. Rönsch (p. 35 and 318) cites examples of the word from late latin. See also Tolzer, p. 97

territorium, Dial. 6.19.4 'laxius territorium quam municipium urbium finis sunt'. The word occurs in Varro, Lic [illegible]

(Mequet) Plin. Pallad. Eutrop. and frequently in inscriptions (see Olcott p. 196) see further Antib. 2. 598.

Here also may be considered other nouns ending in -inum which show some peculiarity.

Contubernium, Dial. 10.14.2; Ep. 6.6 - Not occurring in Cicero and Elsewhere rare, (Holstein p. 5); See also Schmalz, p. 7. With this compare consortium which Livy uses at 4.5.5, elsewhere 'consortio' (Stacey p. 42) Seneca uses only consortium Ben. 6.13.1, 7.12.2; N. q. 1 prol. 6; Ep. 48.2, 73.7, 90.36. See Schmalz in Antib. 1.310.

Nutricium Dial. 12.19.2 'Plin. fr. nutricium [illegible] -- aegri convalui'. Elsewhere in Arnob. Manil. Ulp. dig. (Serger) Note the use of 'nutricius' (Woelfflin ALL. 5.433) which occurs with great frequency in inscriptions (Olcott p. 218), and (Korting 2182) is preserved in the Romance [illegible]

Palatium, Dial. 9.11.10 'fame et siti periit in palatio Caesaris'. The word in this signification is frequent in late latin (Sölzer, p. 270) but Schmalz (Antib 2.216) is [illegible]

[Here also may be mentioned the plural altilia 'fat fowls' Ep. 47.6 for which word see the remarks of Schmalz p. 55, Rönsch p. 102, Sölzer p. 110. The word occurs in Hor. Petron. the vulg. and later Latin.] To be noted also is the use of aucupia Dial 1.3.6, to denote the birds caught (see Woelfflin Caes. Fel. p. 399) and of paedagogium for the schoolboy, Dial. 7.17.2; 9.1.8, Ep. 123.7. See on this usage Nägelsbach. § 15. p 80. Add the use of 'custodia' the prisoner Ep. 57.7; 77.18; in Livy (Riemann p. 66) custodia = the guard. See Thomas Herm. 28.281.

Nouns in -entia

For the position of these forms in the Latin language see Cooper p. 32 with literature, Olcott p. 73. Note mentioned are

abstinentia 'abstaining from food'; Ep 70.9, 'abstinentia finire vitam et inedia' Lo Celz. quintil. Tac.

displicentia, Dial. 9.2.10[+] = discontent. 'Huic illud est taedium et displicentia sui'. Rönsch (p 51) cites the word from [illegible] Compare the frequent use in Seneca of 'sibi displicere' Dial 3.19.4, 5.10.4, 7.[illegible] 2 [illegible] writes also at Dial 7.12.5 see com. crit.

Ben. 5.7.4, N.Q. 1. prol. 6, 4 prol. 21; Ep. 66.16, 88.37, 113.31, 118.8 and of 'displicere sibi' Dial. 10.2.2. See Friedländer to Petron. 46 p. 219, Stanschka p. 260 [illegible] p. 245, [illegible] 9.1.6.

munificentia Ben. 1.8.2. See the discussion by Schulze p. 185 and add the testimony of inscriptions in which the word occurs very frequently, Olcott p. 70.

Nouns in -itia

Cooper p. 48, and Olcott, p. 78, discuss this class. In Lenaeus, notitia = fama; Sen. Ep. 19.3, 31.10, 99.14 Ben. 2.19.1. This meaning for the word is rare; see the remarks of Gudeman to Tac. Dial. 11 p. 143 who also cites from Ovid.

vafritia Ep. 49.7, Elsewhere only in Val. Max. (Georges)

Here also may be considered the forms in -ia

imperitia = ignorantia Ep. 31.6, 94.62. The word occurs in Gall. Plin. mai. Quintil. Tac. Lact. 'Peritia' which has a nearly similar range occurs also in inscripp. Olcott p. 85.

minutia Ep 90.23 'ad minutiam .. redigantur'. The word occurs elsewhere only in Lactant. 'Minutiae' trifles is found in Ammian, and Treb. Poll. Apul. and Amb. use the collateral form 'minutia'.

Nouns in o, onis.

Disch, ALL 5.56 ff, 223 ff (reviewed ALL 7.291) has given a full treatment of this formation. See also Cooper p. 53 and Olcott p. 53. I shall merely cite the examples in Seneca adding what comment may be necessary. Though the endings were peculiar to the sermo vulgaris, Disch has shown that certain words found their way into good latinity.

Calo Ep 110.7 belongs especially to military terminology (ALL. 5.611); Campo, vulgar form copo, occurs with each spelling in inscripp. (Olcott p. 81); in Seneca 'campo' is found Ben. 1.14.1 (ALL 5.65); commulto Dial. 3.18.3 and 4, 5.30.5; Ben. 5.24.1 and 2, 4.34.2, Ep. 82.21. Since the time of Cicero the word gained acceptance in prose though originally a military term (ALL 5.67) see Antib. 1.567 and for its frequent occurrence in inscriptions, Olcott p. 54.

Nonuncio Ep. 116.7; Seneca, Cicero, Petronius, Apuleius use the word and it occurs again in late Latin (ALL 5.131). This diminutive form is almost invariably used with a strong feeling of contempt; see Cooper p. 56; Ganeo Ep 95.41, 'ut iste ganeones loquuntur'; Lundgraf, Stem. Cotid. p. 319, 421, p. 54 and Schulze p. 119 unite in calling it a vulgar word.

see further Cooper; [illegible] Fisch, ALL [illegible]; latro, in the meaning of foot-pad, Dial. 4.7. = 'nec latronem nec praedam' used with the word orator. Elsewhere in Seneca the word occurs in its usual meaning (Ol. 1.) mango, Ben 4.13.3; Ep. 80.9; Lucilio first (Fisch, ALL. 5.77), then more frequently; muzmillo, Dial. 1.4.4, a word appearing in Val. Max. Auct. Plin. N. H. Solin. Paul. ex Fest; See Fisch ALL V. 78; CIL V 1907. VI 10197 [illegible] 0169. 10198 [illegible] Scott p. 86; [illegible] Ep. [illegible] 15, 8, 4 Spec. 6.1, [illegible] word frequently used (ALL 5.95) [illegible] often in inscripts (Scott p. 86); Rönsch Coll. Phil. p. 178 quotes Schol. Bobb. [illegible] (p. 176) p. 286.21, 'Quos nunc volgo muliones dicimus -- veteres, ut animadvertis, vetarios dicebant'; pumilio, Ep. 76.31; Lucret. Cornel. Sev. Mart. (Stephani p. 70), Sell. Sid. Apoll. Do Plin N. H. of fowls; 'pomilio' is the vulgar collateral form; 'pomilio' appears in inscriptions, Eph. Epigr. 1.20; CIL VI 9842 = Scott p. 87, Fisch ALL. 5.82 - Cooper, p. 57; spado first with Publilius, (Fisch ALL V. 85), then in Hor. Ep. Sev. (9.17.16, 35 = 15.4, Schmidt I. p. 41) Petron. 21, Juven. Quintil. auct. Praef. dig. vulg, late (Rönsch p. 246), and also Pompeian graffiti: CIL IV. 1826 and 1827. Scott p. 87. In Seneca, Ben. 5 16.6, [illegible] 4.7, [illegible]

tiro. Ben. 3.33.1; Dial. 12.3.1, Ep. 107.4, a word belonging to military language but easily transferred, (Fisch all v. 8, 1) frequent in inscriptions (Olcott p. 57)

Nouns in -tura, -sura.

A class of verbal derivatives which belong especially to the sermo plebeius are those in -tura. Cicero according to Cooper (p. 27), who follows Paucker's lists, ~~has~~ employs but twenty-seven in all. See his discussion with literature cited and add Olcott p. 51 for inscriptional evidence. It may be noted that verbs of [illegible] or [illegible] particularly affect the [illegible]. Cooper's lists I have noted especially in writers on res rustica, Plin. mai. and late, tonsura, vari, vulsura, vari, fractura, Cato, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], from Plin. mai., [illegible], [illegible], discussura, Auctor. &c. As worthy of discussion I have selected—

Concilatura. Ep. 97.9, 'concilaturas texere' 'pimping'. The word has not occur[illegible] [illegible] in this [illegible] sense occurs in Plaut, Ter. Fest. Vell.

'Concisura aquarum', Ep. 100.6; Plin. N.H. [illegible]

[illegible]; cochura, Ep. 90.33 occurs in Vitruv. Col. Plin mai. Prud. Epic. Pallad. Ambros. (Cooper p. 29); conditura, Ep. 84.4, 95.15 'mille condituras', Sial. 5.15.1, occurs in Petron. Col. Apic (often) Oact. Amet. Lamprid. dig. Seid. (Rönsch p. 44); curvatura. Ep. 90.32; N.q. 3.28.5, is found in Vitruv. Ovid, Plin. mai. Hygin. (Cooper p. 29); with this word compare flexura, Ben. 3.28.2, Ep. 71.20, which is used by Varr. Lucret. Col. Suet. (Cooper p. 29); litteratura. Ep. 88.20, in the sense of 'meaning' first occurs here in the literature, but dilucidat. Arnobi 2.26, has suggested to write that Seneca says 'plenum illis et integrum [illegible] litteratura' showing that the use was much earlier. latura, 'delay' Apoc. 14.3, Buecheler 'diu laturam' for Haase's dilatura which otherwise occurs only here; 'latura' in August. serm. and glosses; Cooper p. 29, airtpets dilatura. mensura, requires a more extended investigation. Hirschman (Philol. 42. [illegible]) points out the fact that 'mensura' still remains in Romance (Körting, 5232) ~~that~~ derives out 'modus'. [illegible] to Merguet's Lexicon uses 'mensura' but five times [illegible]

3.185; 3.215, Tim. 31 Acad. 2.126, Offic. 1.48. Seneca uses the word nineteen times (possibly a few more might be added to my list) Dial 2.16.1, 6.21.2, 9.9.1, Ben. ~~5.6.1~~, 4.4.3 4.29.2, 5.6.1; N. q. 1.16.2, 3.28.6, 4.1.2, 4.2.9, 4.11.4; Ep. 66.9, 71.21, 74.26, 83.18, 85.22 88.13, 90.24, 115.4, where in several places modus* might have been used; so Pliny and Tacitus** (Holstein p. 10); and, finally, the rather limited vocabulary of inscriptions allows the word to appear eighteen times (Olcott p. 555); politura, N. q. 7.31.2 and, metaphorically, Ep. 100.5 'quid huic accedit politurae' occurs in Plin. mai. and Vitruv. and [illegible] in Romance, Körting, 6254. Its metaphorical use is probably colloquial; sartura, Dial. 7.25.2 'sarturas veteris linteri'; 'sartura' occurs in this form in Plin. mai, 'sarritura' in Colum. [illegible]; in this sense of the 'wazzle,' or rags, the word has not appeared [illegible]; scissura 'a cut,' N. q. 6.2.5, so [illegible]; temperatura. N. q. 2.11.2 temperiem aeris but Ep. 86.10 temperatura (of the bath); Ep. 11.6. Condicio nascendi et temperatura [illegible]; the word appears in [illegible]; [illegible]

* cf Ben. 4.4.3, 5.6.1; [illegible]

passage [illegible] "hunc tamen tantae rei pretium vectura persaeivit" (praemium, praeda) The ordinary classic meaning is 'transportation'; in Seneca's meaning, it occurs at Plaut. Most 823 (in Ludus [illegible]) Liv. 30. 38. 5 [illegible] and dig. (Pliny [illegible] p. 331) and CIL. II. 1180 (Hispalis) 'ad vecturas navicularius exsolvendas' (Olcott p. 140).

Forms in -tas.

Nouns in -tas are discussed by Cooper, p. 44, Olcott, p. 69, Schulze p. 152, Sölzer p. 106. The suffix is not distinctly vulgar, in fact it is quite the reverse and the great number of new forms in late latin arise only from the necessity of inventing words to express abstract ideas. Peculiarities in usage and meaning are then rather [illegible].

divinitas = deus. Dial 10. 16. 5, 'quibus visus est Iuppiter duplicasse noctem: quid aliud est vitia nostra incendere quam auctores illis insculpere deos et dare morbo exemplo divinitatis [illegible]' This use of 'divinitas' occurs also in Lucifer [illegible]

and in inscription, CIL. VI. 1139 (Rome 315) instinctu divinitatis [illegible];
see also Rogiot, de Dit. des Apul. p. 2-4

deformitas, Ep. 65.19 = lack of arrangement (a meaning not given in Lewis and Short) 'quis rerum formator? quis sparsa legerit [illegible] deformitate [illegible]?'; Compare CIL. X. 199 Civitatem Bellam [illegible] inde inter [illegible] deformitate contentam'; CIL. II. 6656, thermarum speciem ruinae deformitatem [illegible] contentam', where especially in the combination 'deformitas' appears to have the idea of 'confusion'

Scilitas: 'crurum', Dial. 2.18.1; 'seminum' N.q. 2.6.5; metaphorically of speech, Ep. 40.3 'inopia et scilitas minus intentum auditorem [illegible]'. For the metaphorical use, see discussion by Schulze [illegible]. For enormitas cf 'verbo in ex' [illegible] enormis' and see Schulze p. 146; it occurs at Dial. 2.18.1.

garrulitas, Dial. 12.18.5, Ep. 105.6; 'garrulus' Dial. 4.2. Serrius is a [illegible] occurring [illegible] of form [illegible] p. 318; garrulus is [illegible] in the [illegible] Dial. [illegible] 42.339; garrulitas is found in Den. Chet. Clin. mai. and rum. Quct. Quintil. de [illegible] 1.5.[illegible], [illegible]

magnanimitas. Dial. 2.11.1; clem. 11 S. 3; Ep. 74.12; 115.3. Schulze discusses the word (p. 149). see also Antib 2.43.

paucitas, Clem 1.22.1, 'paucitas animadversionum'. The word occurs in Macrob. Cael. Aurel. Pallad. Tert. (Sölger p. 103 - 10[illegible])

paucitas, Ep. 10.1 'fuge multitudinem, fuge paucitatem, fuge etiam unum'. As a collective noun the word occurs only in Ball. Livy Rep. and Sen. rhet (George). Its use is not [illegible]; Risnar p. [illegible]

potestas = [illegible], Clem. 1.8.5 'nam [illegible] potestatum verrent latius quam nocent'. This is a colloquial usage as is seen by the Italian podestà, Körting 6304; see [illegible] by Fiedler, Spritzer p. 30. Potestas is also used referring to words, Ben. 2.34.5, 'unum nomen, vis quidam et potestas longe alia' see Thielmann Comific. p. 32; of the stars, N. Q. 2.32.6 'quique stellarum potestates [illegible]'.

puerilitas = 'boyishness', Ep. 4.2; Dial 2.12.1; see Antib.

rotunditas N. Q. 4-11.3, appears in Vitrev. Plin. mai. Apul. August. [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] passages. For its use in Tert., see Sölger, p. 1

[illegible] 1.9. a post. v. [illegible] simplicitas [illegible]

illa ars non sit'; Ben. 2.9.2; Ep. 86.11, 90.19. In the sense of 'simplicitas', Schulze, p. 145 [illegible] a hasty, [illegible] judgment. See also Lagergren p. 66, Hofer, p. 10.

Saturitas, Ep. 18.10, 19.7, 119.4. is perhaps to be held the [illegible] form for 'satietas'. It occurs in Plaut. Capt. 986, Rud. 7[illegible], Aurel. Vict and vulg; in a metaphorical sense in Cic. Senect. 56, Plin. Prai. Pertull (Georges). Satietas occurs in Seneca over ten [illegible]

Siccitas, Dial. 9.15.1, is discussed by Schulze p. 149. Add CIL X. 7208 (Olcott p. 69)

vermilitas, Ep. 95.2 'sibi levitas est sive vermilitas'. The word occurs in Plaut frag. (X) quintil. Plin. and is not to be recommended. See remarks on 'vermula' under diminutives.

Nouns in -tudo

Nouns in -tudo [illegible] be considered in close [illegible] Nouns in -tas, [illegible] nouns [illegible] the [illegible] words terminating in -tas in the classic period. See Cooper p. 44, Olcott p. 69, Schulze p. 152, Hofer [illegible]

necessitudines - 'amici'. [illegible]

amantitudo, Pial. 3.4.3. Not a word of yours, either, if according to Stünkel p. 31, Schulze p. 152 – see also Holtzkin p. 3 for post-classic use.

necessitudines diligo'. Pliny Ep. ad Traianum 8.7.3, Curt., Suetonius, and Ammian. use this word with this meaning; see Holtzkin p. 11; 'necessitudo' = need or distress occurs in inscripp (Olcott p. 72)

Spissitudo N.G. 2.30.4 occurs in Scrib. Pallad. Marc. Empir. [illegible] dicit; 'spissitudo' [illegible] difficult to determine [illegible] Take [illegible] from [illegible] the late later use points to 'spissitudo'.

Nouns in -ido.

Schulze p. 153, Cooper p. 46 discuss this very restricted class of words. [illegible] only in Vespasian Ep. 78.1 p = in [illegible] which Schulze p. 153 holds to be vulgar. See also the remarks of Cooper on the word (p. 46).

Nouns in -bulum and -culum

Olcott, p. 131, from the testimony of inscriptions shows that the forms in -bulum appear more frequently in the Sermo plebeius than those in -culum. The class as a whole is small and of little interest. See also Cooper p. 89.

Accinbulum Ep. [illegible] 8 [illegible] - the word occurs in Cato R.R. 102, Col. Pelion. Quint. 1, 1[illegible]

Cassiod, inscrip CIL. IV. 2029; see the treatment, [illegible]

adminiculum = auxilium (cf adiutorium) Ep. 41.5, 'sine adminiculo numinis', Ep. 59.6, Ben 4.18.3 _ Plaut. Liv. Tac. Apul. Symmach. use the word in this sense (Schulze, p. 163); it is found in inscrip Stützn Hisp 238, Olc. p. 131 'cum Dei adminiculo'; see also Gloss. [illegible] A. 2 (Wölfl. p. 142) 'adminiculum: auxilium, adiutorium' showing the non-post-classic equivalents of 'auxilium'. The word also occurs very frequently in Grand. Man. (see Sparrenberg index) and in Lucifer (Hartel's index).

obstaculum, N. Q. 2. 52. 1. The word is a vulgar substitute for 'impedimentum' occurring in Apul. Arnob. Ammian. Prudent. Cod. Theod. Symmach. CIL II 4911; see Schulze p. 162

vehiculum; Schulze (p. 163) speaks of the driving out of 'currus' by 'vehiculum'. Olcott shows that the longer word occurs frequently in inscriptions (p. 133). Seneca prefers certainly 'vehiculum' using it at Dial. 5. 29. 1, Ben. 6. 7. 4, 7. 5. 3, N. Q. 6. 22. 1; Ep. 70. 23, [illegible] 89. 8, 90. 9, 103. 1, 104. 1, 104. 18, 122. 18; 'currus' at Dial. 6. 13. 3, 10. 13. 8, Ben. 1. 5. 6 Ep. 14. 5 _

Cerebrum. Colloquial is the use of 'cerebrum' = ira, cf. Ep. 36.1, 'movet cerebrum non uno genere', Dial. 1.4.10 'movet cerebrum'; cf. Hor. Sat. 1.9.11, 'O te, Bolane cerebri / felicem'; Petron. c. 70 'superciliis cerebrum meum'; so the adjec 'calor cerebrosus' in Petronius; see Friedländer to c. 45 p. 243, Rebling p. 10.

Corium is colloquial, if applied to men, not with a suggestion of [illegible] 'hide'. At Dial. 2.14.2, Seneca says, 'gravis ad dominum accessit et petit corium', with which compare Cic. pro Tull. 24.54, 'vix, mehercule, ut corium peti, vix ut gravius expostulari'. See further [illegible] p. [illegible] = corium 1, [illegible] 8.4.86, [illegible] p. 24[illegible], [illegible] Allen p. 39, Bonnet, Gregory of Tours, p. 206.

Civitas = urbs. That civitas was the vulgar word for urbs is shown not only by its common use in late Latin but also by the testimony of Romance (Nörting 1923, Diez p. [illegible]). Seneca Ben. 6.32.1 says of Rome, 'percurratam nocturnis comessationibus civitatem', cf. Petr. 8, 'erraremus, inquit, per totam civitatem'; Clem. 1.6.1 'in hac civitate in qua turba per latissima itinera ... deliquens eliditur', cf. Petron. 129 'et praecipue in hac civitate in qua

[illegible] . cf 5.0.3, [illegible]

pars civitatis'. Clem. 1.18.3, 'Incunabulum domini cum delica tota civitate commorantur', Ep. 105.6, 'deinde ad civitatis vetum reducitur' cf Ep. 97.8. 'licentia urbium'; Ep. 86.12, 'pristino moro urbis'. D. 9.5.1, 'urbem miseriorem quam Athenienses' followed by 'in qua civitate erat Areopagus'. Dial. 12.6.3-4, 'maiorem partem quae -- venerit in maximam -- urbem nunc tamen suam. Deinde ab hac civitate discede -- omnes urbes circumi'; Dial. 6.17.4 (of Syracuse). 'ipsam in gentem civitatem et hapius territorium quam multorum urbium [illegible]'; Dial. 12.7.1, 'quid sibi volunt in medis barbarorum regionibus [illegible] urbes -- Graecia civitates [illegible] Italicis in proximis litoribus ostentat'; cf Ep. 91.10, 'civitas arsit -- nil remanet, et huic non altissimo monti -- omnium istarum civitatum vestigia quoque tempus eradet -- aequo animo ferre debemus urbium excidia -- clarissimarum urbium iam fundamenta consumpta sunt'. cf Dial 3.2.1 and 2, 'civitatum fundamenta', (urbium preceding); Ben. 3.23.4, 'tanta confusione captae civitatis' (cf urbe capta preceding) [illegible] Ep. 91.1, 'multas enim civitates incendium vastavit' followed by

+ note the alliteration. Livy says 'captae urbes' 6.15.

Miscellaneous nouns.

is colloquial or worthy of mention are the following:-

Animal, if in a contemptuous signification referring to a man or a class of men, the use of the word is colloquial; cf English brute - so Cic Pis. 9, says 'funestum illud animal'; in Seneca in Dial. 2.7.1 (femina) aeque imprudens animal; Dial 9.11.5, 'quo, nisi quod te accerso, malum et tepidum animal?' Dial 9.8.8 'tot ventres [illegible]

Belua. Miodonski discusses the use of belua and bestia in [illegible]. Belua while originally of any animal came from the time of Livy also applied if to elephants, Liv. 2.2.1, to [illegible] an animal of great and unwieldy size. Seneca uses the word particularly of sea-monsters, Dial. 4.2.12 (crocodile); Dial. [illegible], Apoc. 5.3. Bestia, the generic word, is the term. techn. for the beasts in the arena. Seneca in [illegible] belua [illegible] in mind (Dial. 10.13.7) that elephants are the particular beasts spoken of. At Dial. 7.6.4 'hominis bonum quaero, non ventris qui secundum ac belua laxior est'; Commodian Instr. 1.34.7 says non pecus nec bestia? This is apparently the distinction between [illegible] and [illegible]

which appears in the minuta according to Macrobius's statement. It is difficult to see exactly what Seneca means by his phrase but it seems that the two words 'pecudibus ac velis' taken together are equivalent to 'beasts in general'. If so the substitution of 'velis' for 'bestiis' is [illegible] authority of [illegible].

Cavaillon: Ep. 89.10. The word is vulgar, cf. English 'nag'. It is fully discussed by Löfstedt, Late Latinity, [illegible] see also [illegible] p. 85 Diez p. 41, Ch. King 1949. Seneca also uses in the same passage 'Canterius' and 'manerus'. See Rittweger's article. 'Canterius' does not occur in the best latinity.

Caro. Seneca ~~often~~ at times uses 'caro' of the body in a moral sense; frequently ~~it~~ [illegible] occurs in Ecclesiastical writers, see indices to Commodian and Salvian. So Ep. 65.22, 'caro [illegible]' Ep. 74.16, 'non est summa felicitatis voluptas in carne fruenda' Ep. 92.13, 'huic commutatio inutilis caro et fluida'; compare the Ecclesiastical use of 'flesh' in English.

Conditium = tomb. Ep. 82.2. probably the [illegible] word [illegible] it appears frequently in inscripp. Olcott, p. 220; cites [illegible] CIL XIV. 1051, 1352, 1473, 1868; conditium, XIV. 172. 1708. [illegible].

tota rapida. Ep. 122.14, 'in tam occupata civitate', but Ep. 122.3, 'in eadem urbe'; Ben. 2.16.2, 'congiaria tua urbes sint.. sina eius condenda sit civitas.'

The literature on this word is extensive. Trank Lall. p. 2 and Wri p. 90-92, find examples in Sall. for Cicero Ep. in Lüpke-Böcke; Dat Fam. 9.9.3, Landgraf Rose. Am. p. 408, Gram Vitruv. p. 105; from Apuleius Hrave collected Met. 1.20, 1.21, 4.8, 4.30, 5.20, 6.18, 7.9, 7.13, 8.6, 8.13, 8.30, 9.39; in Pellius Dorpat p. 21 (de quibusdam verborum Pelliani proprietatibus Seesemann Halle, 1883) finds seven examples; the word occurs frequently in African writing, Tertullian, see Wrepflin Lex. Tert. p. 40; see also Weinmann Abolt. p. 31, Schwengi Lex. Arnob. p. 3, Arnobius, see Wrepflin Lex. Tert. 2.22. (2.10; in the Peregrinatio, Wrepflin ALL. 4.263 Book of Widow, Wölfflin ALL. 8.254, for Ceiz, Wölfflin p. 279 esp. the regate Wölfflin Philol. 42, 310, see also index to Lucifer and Commodian. Archiv. 1.2147.

<u>Cautiona</u> is not a word of the Aeneid. Occurs in Tr. Phorm. 490, Cic ad Attic. 1.19.8 (see Gerhard p. 20), Apul. Met. Arnob. August. Civit. Dei. Hieron. Ep. (see index 2), in Seneca Ep. 2.1.3, see

Causidicus, in classic times only used in a depreciatory sense. Thus in Seneca rt Sial. 5.3.7.2, Prov. 7.5, 12.3 v. Str.; Excerpta in Lucch. Sellm. Semiti. Fac. Ent. Theod. - the word is not to be used for patronus causae; cf. the use and meaning of English 'pettifogger'.

Epiari, Plin. 2.12.2 'nisi in se sectoris ingessisset invocatos Epiaros (Epigros Bat.) with mice. This Emendation of Scaliger's is I believe, the accepted. 'Epiarus' a peg, occurs in Isid. = wooden pins. It may be noted that Seneca speaks of the 'exsibilatum curum' of Carus (Sial. 2.8.1) and it is not unnatural to expect, when we consider the bitterness of the passage, some strong expression. Rönning 2833 speaks of the possible appearance of Epigrus in romance though he does not have [illegible]

[illegible] at N.G. 7.12.8 'Tunc Agrum premunt' Ep. 12.6, 'augustissimum habet dies agrum', are parallel with the interchange. Possibly in Seneca the form may be due to reminiscence from the Greek, but with 'petit' and 'pulsat' the form appears [illegible] indeed below, in the classical period, [illegible] occurs [illegible] in the poets. [illegible]

Propertius, Ovid, Seneca Troiad. 313. See Rönsch p. 492 and the remarks of Wölfflin Ar. 4. 265.

Lucifuga Ep. 122. 15; 'is erat ex hac turba lucifugarum' The word occurs elsewhere in Apul. Met 5. 19, Mag. 428, and Minuc. Fel. (see index); see Hildebrand to Apul. Met. 5. 19 § 3 vol.

[illegible] Apoc. 5. 1 'vox mea magnalia fecistis', cf. Rönsch 398 and Lichtenberg ad loc. p. 279 (for a discussion of this colloquial word) the Oldsaxon dialects [illegible].

[Mas. According to Plaut. Mil. 1047 shows that the usual contrast in latin is 'viri mulieres, mares - feminae, vir., uxor.' Seneca says however at N. Q. 7. 32. 3, 'viris - feminis, mares, uxores', an unusual use of the word. Maritus for husband is regular in post-classic latin (Arnob 2. 54), Dial. 9. 12, 3, Ben. 2. 18. 1, 3. 16. 2, 4. 33. 2, 5. 8. 1, 5. 22. 4, Ep. 94. 9.]

Mica 'bit, grain' is a poetic and post-classic word which occurs in Prudentius (Kistner [illegible]) 'hanc [illegible] in fratris [illegible] [illegible]' The word is probably a colloquial expression for 'ecnatio' - dancing - [illegible] cf. Mart. 2. 39. 1, 'mica vocor, quid rem cernis, ecnatio parvo.

In Seneca the word seems more nearly equivalent to a small inn than to a fashionable room.

'nachtera' in [illegible] 2.24.8, occurs in the speech of a woman. This word and 'spitta' appear [illegible] in the Scandinavian [illegible] for the usual 'gladius'. 'nachtera' occurs very frequently in Plautus. It is found in Lucretius and Ennius and becomes noticeable again in late Latin and the vulgate. See Rönsch p. 243.

malum = [illegible], flogging. This colloquial use of the word occurs frequently in Plautus (see Loring to mil. 492, Pseud. 148 Most. 858), reappears in Sallust, (Krant p. 4, and Wirz p. 54 agree [illegible]) in Accius (see Ribbeck p. 208, [illegible] p. 8) in Livy not infrequently 2.57.10 (Weissenborn ad loc.) 4.49.11 [illegible] in Petron. c. [illegible] 'scit me posse malum dare, nolo me mortuum basit' frag. 14 'habetis dolum, accipite nunc malum'. In Seneca we find at Ep. 47.3, [illegible] 'idem delictum in duobus non eodem malo afficiet' followed by 'hoc semper in omni adversione servabit, vitabit malum [illegible]'.

Ben. 6.37.3 'quia satius duo inique mala edici quam [illegible]'

[illegible] with equal ease [illegible] expression 'meretrix' which occurs at Ben. 1.14.4, Ep. 97.8. 'decorum' is not infrequently employed, 'indecorum' [illegible] at Ben. [illegible], and [illegible] in Plin mai. Inst. Lactant. vulg. Ster (Gölzer p. 119); cu Antib. 2 [illegible]; 'pathica' at Ep. 88.3, which is [illegible], 'fornicaria' Ben. 6.32.1, dig. Tertull. Ster (Gölzer p. 101), cu Plin p. 20 and see the list of words in -aria for occupations given by [illegible]. 'Negotium' [illegible] This is a frequent change in colloquial language. An interesting comparison may be made between Curtius 5.31.10, 'remota humana negotia videre' and Tac. Ann 6.22, 'res mortalium -- videntur'. This usage, says Hanscom (p. 270) among writers of the best latinity is apparently restricted to the expressions 'negotium conficere' or 'transigere', but Cic. Phil. 2.93 'negotia [illegible]' may be compared with Phil. 2.43 'Nonne rem [illegible]' and 'negotium' [illegible] nept to 'rem transigere' at Phil. 2.21. In Lucan, note [illegible] 9.31, 'Aequitatemque quae tibi in omni persona, in omni negotio' superest, in [illegible]'; so Dial. [illegible] 'negotia' + Liv 9.26.1 'et re et personis'.

[illegible] in the same passage. 'Hominum' and 'res' appear [illegible]. 'In omni negotio mens alacer est' occurs again at Ep. 72.4, Ben. 2.6.1, 5.8.2, with which compare Dell. Nug. 107.6, 'in tali negotio', and see Lorenz to Bend. 976; again at N.Q. 6.5.3 we find, 'res consummata est' followed by 'in omni illo negotio'. 'Omnibus relictis negotiis' occurs at Dial. 3.2.2 for the ordinary phrase 'omnibus relictis rebus' (see Otto res. 4 p. 298) but Seneca says elsewhere, Dial. 11.10.1, 'quia instituta omnibus rebus se', cf. Ep. 93.1 [illegible] the same phrase occurs again at N.Q. 4 prol. 6, Dial. 9.1.10. At Ep. 80.8 Seneca says, 'si quid incommodi aut metus in hoc negotio', speaking of death. At N.Q. 9 we find 'in quae negotium in manibus est' but this (Bailey p. 23) [illegible] the expression, 'rem in manibus habere' and Seneca, Ben. 4.1.1, says [illegible]. At Dial. 9.15.4 occurs the expression 'tumultus hominum negotia' for which we find at [illegible] 'res et homines'; N.Q. 4.1.1 'turba rerum hominumque'. Dial. [illegible]. At Ben. [illegible] 'negotiorum rerum tumultus' [illegible] a substitute for the ordinary 'res gestae' Dial. 3.17.2 'ad res gerendas satis', Dial. 5.23.7 but the meaning here is apparently different and no particular stress is to be laid on the use of the word

A frequent interchange of 'negotium' with 'res' in the Ex-

[illegible]

between Cic. Brut. 942 'Etiam nunc tecum hic res nihilo' and Suetonius, ad Fam. 8.8.9 'Pompeio cum Caesare esse negotium'. 'Negotium' in the sense of trouble occurs frequently in the comic poets and in Cicero's Epist. (Landgraf Rosc. Am. p. 109, 1); so in Seneca we find 'ne ullo negotio' Ben. v. 12.2; 'nihil negotii habere' Ben. 6.5.4, 'nihil negotii secum habuit' Ep. v. 2.6; cf. Ep. 55.4, 85.2, 95.15, 117.1, 20 Ep. 13.7, 'hodie nihil negotii habet'. This meaning of the word is found frequently in Gall. Cic. Ep. cf. ad Attic. v. 17.6, 10.10.3, ad Fam. 3.10.1, 12.2. An excellent example occurs in Mart. 2 pref. l. 12; for later latin see Ammian, Aurel. Vict. and Ammian.

Again as a substitute for 'res' cf. Ep. 1.5.2 'ferunt negotia procurarent' (of the gods) with Petron. c. 85 'supra res humana negotia curat', which at Ep. 110.3 Seneca says 'quid sint res mortal'; at Ep. 117.32 'necessaria negotia' (note alliteration 'publica', may be compared with Dial. 5.7.1 'in rebus civilibus ac domesticis'; Ep. 88.44 'Deus totius omnia negotia de negotio

dicit 'hinc abscedit in Petron. c. 80, 'philosophos de re publica disceptat' (see Friedländer p. 264.); at N.Q. 7.30.4, Seneca says, 'quam multa [illegible]

Colloquia also appears in the expression at Ep. 20.c.10: 'Seneca meum secretum ago', cf. Ep. 35.1, 36.1, 70.10; so at Ep. 12.3, [illegible] cf. Ep. 85.37, 90.18; for the expression at Ep. 14.11 'haec quietis et sui negotii' I have found no exact parallel.

For further remarks on this word see Loreng to Hem. 976, Schlemann, Comp. p. 31, Wei Sall. p. 55, Kraut. Sall. p. 4, Süpfle-Boeckel to ad Attic. 2.19.4, and ad Fam. 9.3.4, [illegible]

Opinio = rumor, Ep. 13.4, 'saepius opinione quam re interrumpi'; Ep. 13.8, 'ita ac secundum opinionem'; Ben. 7.10.3, 'per quam decipiar an-[illegible] in Caesar B.C. 3.29.3, 'quae opinio Etiam editis in vulgus' Liv. 7.30.9 'opi-[illegible]

nota: Ep. 13.3, 'decimae notae mancipia'; N.q. 4 3.1, 'numerare decimae notae', N.q. 1.16.2, 'specierum Eurus notae', Dial. 10.13.2 'alia denique ex Tuscae notae', Ep. 110.1, 'inferioris notae' Ep. 52.3, 'Ex hac prima nota', Ben. 3.9.1, 'Ex hac vulgari nota', Ben. 3.19.4, 'Jovialia nota', Dial. 2 3.3, 'Ex hac nota sapientium', N.q. 2.2.4, Ex hac nota corporum, cf Dial. 2.10.2, Clem. 2.2.3,[+] and note the [illegible] 'Jovinae sortis'. This use of 'nota' appears in Cicero Ep, see Schmalz rich. Lic. Brief p.189); in Petron. 83, 'Ex hac nota litterarum', 116, 126, 132, and is commented upon by Studer, Plin. Nat. 2.90, Kraut, Pliny p.21, Forbiger p.11; cf also Schmalz in [illegible] 2.[illegible] [illegible] of 'color', at Ep. 52.4, 75.15 with which citations compare Ter. Ad. 2.1.60, Epist. 1.17.23, Suetil. and others. 'nota' as a synonym for 'notitia' occurs at Ep. 104.33 'honorem et notam' for which I have found no parallel. [illegible] in the sense of 'longing, morbid desire'. [illegible]

+ also Ben. 1.11.3, N.q 2.21.4, Ep. 24.23, 52.1.

'dare morte .. Exercitum dicentem', Ep. 74.4; morte cum [illegible]

Confitetur', Ben. 1.14.1; morte suo mortem geesit. This usage is apparently colloquial. Friedländer to Petron. p. 249 commenting on 'morbosus' cites passages from Cic. Verr. 2.30, 5., 6.1, Lin. 1.5, Sen. Rhet. Suasen. 2.17, 2.50, 6.49, to which add Catull. 76.25, auct. Priap. 46.2.

Offensa; Burg, p. 47, notes that Cicero avoids this word; at ad Attic. 9.2a.2 he is quoting the words of Atticus. It is used by Caelius ad Fam. 8.16.2 (Meyer p. 16); in Tacitus [illegible] Dialogus (Gudeman to c. 3 p. 70) but also frequently, 10 times, in the Historiae. Seneca shows a preference for [illegible]

at Dial. 9.2.1, Ep. 7.1 with which compare Ep. 92.24 offensio; Elsewhere at Dial. 4.21.6, 5.6.3, 5.24.4, 6.17.5, Ben. 4.20.2, 4.24.2. Ep. 14.14, 79.17, 81.25, 105.4, 107.2; offensio much more rarely. 'Offensa' also occurs in Ovid, Cels. [illegible]

latt. It may be observed that Petronius uses only 'offensa' 87(bis). 131.

obconium Dial. 7.17.2, Ep. 78.23. The word, frequently used by the comic poets, occurs elsewhere in Hor. Sat. 1.2.9, Juven. 11.134, Petron. 36 (bis), 47, Mart. 3.23.1 + also in Plin. mai.; cf also the Plautine 'obsonator' Ep. 47.8, and see Olcott p.147. CIL VI. 9353, 6619 8940-8946. The latter word also occurs in Mart. 14.217 (lemma) and Spart. Hadr. 7.

pater: 'pater deorum', Ep. 98.13, a form of address in Mart. 9.13 (Loring ad loc.) and compare the use of 'pater Aeneas' in Virgil.

pelagus = mare. Haelpeld says that this is the poetic form, occurring in Pacuv. Lucret. Verg. Hor. Ov. Plin mai. Val. Flacc. Tac. H. 6.6.12 (cf 813 maris), Ann. 4.67.11 (48 mare), 15.46.1 (87 mare). Martial uses the word, 4.66.4, 14.85.2 and Petronius employs the adjective 'pelagius' at 83.104. Thielmann Apolonius, p.3, deems the word vulgar except in poetry. Heidrich (Varro p.74) cites L.L. 5.33 'cuba a pelago aeruginosi populi'; see also Rebling p.20 and Köhler p.105. It is used [illegible] in Varro Gender, 3.27.1, 3.28.3, 3.30.7, 4.2.22, [illegible]

where perhaps its use is due to its own poetic, here especially in its use at Dial 1.1.1, Ep. 1.1.5, 90.7, but even here the strong poetic coloring that pervades his writings may furnish the reason for its appearance; see also Bonnet, Gregory of Tours, p. 217.

petra = saxum, occurs only in the Nat. Quaest. and may be accounted for in the same manner as 'pelagus.' The word elsewhere appears in Ennius, Plin. mai., Curt.; see, Rönsch Coll. Phil. p. 120, citing Lucan, Schol. Bern. to 6.16 'petra - lapis [illegible] (p. [illegible]) [illegible] examples from Arnob. Cyp. Commod. (see index); the word also occurs in the vulgate. That it was constantly used in the sermo vulgaris is shown by the evidence of Romance, French pierre, Italian pietra (Körting 6096); Bonnet Gregory of Tours (p. 205 and 212.

pilicrepus Ep. 86.2, is undoubtedly from its formation a vulgar word. It occurs again in inscription, Orelli 2541.

persona. Paucker in his study of the language of Vulgarius (p. 73) holds colloquial the use of 'persona' = person; see also Völger p. 264, Archiv. 2.261. In Seneca we have as Ep 93.1, 'in omni persona, in omni negotio!' Apoc. 9.3, 'in personam, non in rem' [illegible] 'et in [illegible] personis' = Weissenborn ad loc.

Ep. 18.14, 'in omnes personas hic ardescit affectus'; Ep. 94.1, 'Eam [illegible]

(note the alliteration); Clem. 1.5.3, 'peculiaem tamen quibusdam personis affoveo' - Ben. 3.18.1. 'Officium esse filii, uxoris, Earum personarum' cf. Constantius romance c.22 'propter patrem matrem aut [illegible]

as equivalent to personality or personage: Dial. 5.40.2, nisi [illegible]

pluvia. Hillemann, Philol. 42 p.362, says that 'pluvia' in the vulgate is far in excess of any other word for rain-storm; Kübler, ALL VIII p.194, notes its appearance in African inscriptions and the word survives in Romance; Ital pioggia French pluie (Körting 6239, Gröber ALL IV. 444 vs). Seneca uses pluvia constantly in [illegible]

4.2.18, 5.15.2 7.6.2, 'pluviae et alia tempestatum genera' 7.28.1 n.2 Dial. 5.10.2, 1.1.3; Ep. 86.21 (on rural subjects) 90.17, 90.3.

imber occurs less frequently, about sixteen times, procella about thirteen. Pluvia does not appear in Cicero except ad Attic. 15.16 B; imber and procella rarer frequently. The word was [illegible] by

'Sunni'; Marquart gives no citations for the orations or historic biblioraphic works; it may occur again in other places in the epistles. See also Riemann Livy p.57 - Bonnet Gregory of Tours p.204

[illegible] Liv. Claud (temper); see also Auct 2.286, [illegible] p. 5 [illegible] Ep. 26.5. [illegible] 51 [illegible] c. 60, Plin Ep. 1.18.6 Mart. 11.9.4; in plu, in Placid. 1.14.4, Stich. Ep. 133.2 adv. Iovin 2.8, Prudent Apoth. See Hölzer p. 216. The [illegible]

Scordalus, Ep. 56.2, 83.11; Elsewhere in Men. rhet. Petron. c. 95; Studer, Rhein. Mus. 2 p. 91, Börsch p. 141. The word is [illegible].

Transfuga [illegible] Ben 2.27.4, Ep. [illegible]. Like 'transfugere' the word was considered colloquial, but [illegible] see Köhler p. 355. [illegible] a [illegible] period as it appears constantly in Livy and Tacitus.

Trossulus, Ep. 76.2, 87.9, is the slang term for 'delicatus'. The word occurs in Varro, [illegible] 1.52, Plin mai-

+Templa = loca, Ep. 115.3, 'candidati in templis suis pende-' The word is archaic occurring in Plaut Rud. 909 Mil 413, Ter. Eun. 590. Ennius, Lucret (oftem); see Lommatzsch to Rud. 909. It may be held rather a mark of Seneca's poetic style than a colloquialism.

+ The word here may be [illegible]

venter = servus. Ep. 17.3, 'facile est pascere paucos ventres'; (Compare Juv. 9.8.8, 'tot ventres avidissimorum animalium' (see animal!) so Petron. c 57 'viginti ventres pasco et cantus'; see Friedländer, to Petron. 57 p. 209, Studien Rhein. Mus. 2 p. 91; compare also Lucilius Ed. Müller p. 10, 'vivite luxuriosi, concubines, vivite ventres.'

vitium. Cic Tusc. 4.13.29 says 'itaque illa duo, morbus et aegritudo, & totius valetudinis corporis conquassatione et perturbatione significantur, vitium autem integra valetudine ipsum & se continens; distortio, deformitas.' From Cicero [illegible] very nearly to the English 'blemish'. But this distinction breaks down in Seneca and in late latin (see Woelfflin, Cass. Felix p. 388) So we find Diut. 3.6 2, 'nempe medicina in levibus vitiis tempetat -- omnium inpenere et multitudinem ...

[illegible]

vitiis, 'expugnabilis dolor sit', so N.Q. 4.3.5 he calls 'Epicurus' 'vitium' of the body; cf N.Q. 4.13.7; so Dial. [illegible] he speaks of the 'comitiale vitium'; N.Q. 3. 5-4, 'ceterum ut in mortis

corporibus, sed in illa saepe humanae vitae incipiunt', Seneg. 120.1, 'inde vitium est natus', Ben. 7.30.1, 'et corporum ita animorum mollitia vitia tractando sunt.' The use of vitium at 20.1 appears in Vitr. (Fram p.100) and is worthy of note. Fram notes the great frequency [illegible]

Also note Causa Ep. 58.24, 'et homines diri, fluvida materia et caduca et omnibus obnoxia causis' (cu causarius). Fabri to Seneg 22.8.3 cites examples in Livy where 'causa' means an exposure to disease - an entrance for disease. For the use of the word = a disease, see Schermagl p.31, Rönsch p.306, Thielmann Apoll. p.52. Elsewhere the word in this meaning occurs in Colum. Plin mai. Veget. Cael. Aurel. Arnob. Hymnach; cf further in Seneca, Dial. 6.11.1, 'pestis ipsa hominum, quae corpus et causis morborum repletur'; 'causarius' (Rönsch, p 131) N.Q. 1 prol. 1; Ep 68.7.

Verbum = vox. This use of 'verbum' is discussed by Wri, Dial. 2.17 who noting its frequency in the comic poets holds the word in this meaning to be colloquial; compare de Ben. 4.31.4, 'Pollioni .. iacenti obscenis verbis usus dixerat' (cf. hoc dictum following); Dial. 2.11.8 'amoribus inimicus inepti'.

+ See Zertz ed. Dial. p.410 -

[illegible]

Ennat ne calamitosé quidem vestum'. Ep. 87.21.2

vestis. While classic Latin used 'vestis' in the singular for the general appearance, the dress, and 'vestimenta' for [illegible], and Benoist to Ben. 12.82 sq.) 'vestes' in the plural for clothes is a post-classic use to be found in Pelion. Mart. Pliny Ep. Cust. Tac. Suet quintil. Suet. (Holstein p.16 Autib 2.665) In Seneca 'vestes' occurs at Dial. 6.2.5.1, 7.2.12, 9.9.3; Ben. 7.9.1, 7.20.2; Ep. 114.11. This usage lasts in late Latin (cf index to Commodianus) 'Vestimenta' is also com[illegible] employed; at Ep. 78.21 and 87.1 it occurs in the meaning of bed-clothes. Especially to be noted is the use of vestiarium at Dial. 9.8.8 'familia, pecus, vestiarium victumque (note alliteration) -- Ennenda vestis; Ben. 3.21.2, 'est aliquid quod dominus fructus servo debeat, ut cibaria, ut vestiarium'. This is evidently the [illegible] colloquial word; cf. Pelion 58, 'corvorum cibaria'; vestiarium occurs elsewhere in inscriptions, Wilmann. 315 l. 20 = money for [illegible] (Ocell p.152)

and the adjective in Cato, Plin. maj., and the digest. *Vellamentum* appears in Livy (Schmidt II p. 9) but only as a term. techn. of the fillets of supplicants - so in Ovid and Tac; as a medical term it occurs in Celsus (cf Ep. 102.27); Seneca uses it in a transferred sense at Dial. 9.12.4; Ep 21.9. 9-13; Elsewhere only once - at Dial. 12.11.1 he says, 'An vestem [illegible] vel amentum', where it is a simple substitute for 'vestis'; at Ep. 90.8, he says 'tecta tegumentaque' for the sake of the alliteration, using 'tegimenta corporis' with 'vestes' at [illegible].

Further to be observed is the use of 'vitalia' Ep. 99.22, as a colloquial euphemism for a shroud (see Friedländer on Petron. 42 'vitalia recto' p. 234); 'lugubria', which occurs [illegible] in Ovid Met. and Trist. Propert.

Regarding the use of compound verbs in Latin where the uncompounded form would be preferable, Draeger in his article on vulgar Latin, Philol. 3, p. 15, takes the ground that many verbs compounded with the prepositions ad, con and de are in their use vulgar. To these classes, Schulze in his study of the [illegible] dis, ex, in, per, pro, prae, re, sub. To a certain extent Schulze [illegible] since the underlying principle which determines the colloquial nature of compound verbs does not so much depend on what preposition is affixed as the fact that a preposition is unnecessarily added to the simple form. The result is a longer [illegible] emphatic word — a result especially coveted in [illegible] be modified by saying that ad, con, and de were, in general, the favored prepositions for such a strengthening. Schulze, on the other hand, [illegible]

-ted to my belief, in including verbs compounded with -*per* and *sub* when there is a distinct force observed in the use of the preposition, since careful authors of [illegible]

It is true that, as an intensive force, compounds of *per*, [illegible] with especial frequency in the sermo cotidianus and their appearance in an author's style may properly be the subject of investigation, but the fact that the [illegible] still retains a distinct force must place them in a slightly different category from those compounds [illegible] more [illegible]

Seneca in his constant striving after emphatic forms of expression may be expected to furnish some examples of unnecessarily compounded forms.

Colloquial compounds in *ad*, which were [illegible] 34 p. 157 and in his article on the Latinity of Cassius Felix p. 420, cf. Rebling p. 29, Schmidt [illegible]

introd. to Stud. p. 37 note 30, Hünkel p. 70, Höhler p. 352, Hellmuth p. 125 Hauschild p. 260, Thielmann comific. p. 5, Lucicice p. 35, Schulze p. 202, Götzen p. 174, Rönsch Stud. pp. 181, 202, 200, 211, Landgraf Sermo cotid. p. 278, and especially Cooper p. 208 with further literature.

<u>adaperire</u>, Dial. 6.24.5, 2.1.2; Clem. 1.13.3; Ben. 3.37.2; N. q. 5.18.3; Ep. 46.1, 64.10. At Ep 104.22, where Haase wrote conjecturally 'adapertum' Hense has properly changed to 'ac paratum'. Schmalz (Antib 1.78) says that the word as a verbum decompositum was avoided in the classic period. To his citations from Seneca add Ben. 3.37.2 'limitem [illegible] Schulze [illegible] to inuigar latin (p. 203). Seneca certainly shows no feeling for the compound form at Ep. 46.1, librum ... [illegible] Epistola Pliniae; aperuit, apertum, legit'. Similarly at Ep. 64.10 'caput adaperiam', compare Cicero Phil. 2.41 'caput aperuit', Offic. 1.31.129. See further on the [illegible]

Weissenborn to Livy 25.30.10, Müttrell to Curt. p. 29 24, Wölfflin Lacc. Felix p. 414.

adcrescere Ben. 1.10.4, 'sine quo vix ullum magnum facinus adcrescit.' Stacey (p. 44, on Ann. 10.60) notes that Livy employs this form only at 1.54.2, otherwise 'crescere.' Elsewhere it occurs in Cic. Durent, Nep. Attic. Plin. Ep. Tac. and Minuc. Felix (see Hertel's index). See Antib. 1. [illegible]

addiscere in its proper meaning 'to learn something additional' exists in the [illegible] to the meaning of simple 'discere.' Such I hold to be the feeling for the form at N. p. 7.32.4, 'si hoc totis memoris apremeremus, si in hoc iuventus sobria incumberet, hoc maiores docerent, hoc minores addiscerent.' See Schmalz in Antib. 1. p. [illegible]

[illegible] Eb. 7.7, 'malignus [illegible] et simplici rubiginem suam adfricuit.' Here the force of the preposition is apparent. N. p. 2.30.2, 'superioribus [illegible] (so Haase & Hertel) 'peduccentur' and N. p. 2.30.2.

tunc quoque verisimile est puisse rostrum fulminaque adhuc arenae fere adfricantis' may be compared with N. q. 2.22.1, 'alteri, si arbitri involuitur sicut cum duo ligna inter se diutius fricta sunt' the compound verb elsewhere appears in Pliny N.H. 8.29.41, 29.6.38 and Epist. Met. 3.21. 'Affricatio' is late latin, Rönsch p.80.

<u>Adprobare</u>: Ep. 75.3; hoc unum plane tibi adprobare velim omnia me illa sovere sentire'; Ep. 89.1, 'Stoica paradoxa -- quorum nullum esse falsum -- cum volueris adprobabo' [illegible]

[illegible] Ep. 4.2.21 [illegible] 'ad se rapit; tunc adsicata tellus in mari lacit'. [illegible]

'lacrimas, tibi tunc adsicundae sunt, do Deity, [illegible]

Eckert; Haase [illegible]); Ep. 59.2.9 'per adiecta vicaria' (without variant). Elsewhere the word appears chiefly in [illegible]

adtestari

N.Q. 2.49.2 'adtestata fulmina'. So Phaedr. Gell. Symmachus and Plin. mai. for the simple form. See Schulze, p. 204, Antib. 1.1 [illegible]

of a few ones which are rare or show some peculiarity of meaning. Here the force of the preposition is still apparent.

accipere = take: Ep. 26.6, 'hoc enim ad Eduae operae tempus accepérat.' This meaning for 'accipere' was the one which the verb received in late Latin: note the Gloss 'accipio - sumo' Corp. Gloss. IV. 302.40. See the treatment of the word by Rönsch Stud. p. 347, Sörgen Über. p. 207, Ottey Ind. 15.124, Kornet, Gregory of Tours p. 203.

adimere: Cicero according to Schmalz (Antib. 1.97) used this word only in the sense of unfavorable [illegible]

with writers of Silver Latinity, by a weakening of the feeling for the preposition, it has merely the notion of appearing. Hoelstein (p. 21) cites passages from Pliny's Epp., Tac., Eutrop. and Lamprid.; compare Ep. 108.12, 'admirantur, ad-[illegible]' [illegible] Dial. 2.3.1, Ep 49.13 (v. Fruck Ann. 9.590.

adhiberi, Ep. 7.2 'aut rescientibus adhibit' in a metaphorical sense. The word is rare occurring in Cicero Ver. 1.19, Symmachus & Prudentius. See Schulze p. 204 who holds it vulgar. He prefers however [illegible] retains its [illegible]

adducere, Ep. 92.5 'nisi aliquis iguniculus adluxerit' (in addition). The word is rare occurring in Plaut Pers. 515, Suet. Vit 8. vulgate, Aug. Conf. 11.2.2.

adnotare is a post-classic word which Seneca uses with some frequency; see Dial. 2.10.4, 4.9.4, 3.3.3, Ep. 33.2, 120.9. For a discussion of the word see Antibl. 1.150. for the use of 'notare' in Seneca.

[illegible]

that with the exception of Ovid and Col. the word is

only late Latin for 'immolare' retaining in the classic period the meaning of 'burning upon the altar'. The verb is very frequently used in the Vulgate occurring over fifty times (Heilmann Prol 42, 343) but largely in its technical sense. To Schmalz' citations should be added Seneca, Ep. 95, 3 'iacta itaque regio est et herbida, nihil flammis adolentibus' (Hence & Hense).

adoptare. Schmalz, Antib 1. 96 says that 'adoptare' [illegible] or post-classic prose for 'recipere', 'eligere', 'sibi sumere' and cites only Ovid Fast. 4. 780 for its use in poetry. Compare however Seneca Ep. 13. 17, 'Epicuri dicta quae mihi [illegible] laudare et adoptare permisi'. For late Latin he cites [illegible]

colere. The verb is rare in Cicero. Merguet cites Inv. 2. 71, Sext. Rosc. 10. It also occurs in a metaphorical sense in ad Att. 7. 1. 1. 'alluato corpore' and ad Att. 12. 38. 4 'ad me accoledum'. It also occurs at Rosc. Am. 4. 10 and Brut. 12, (Landgraf on Rosc. Am. p. 149), Livy does not use

the word but it occurs eight times in Tacitus (Dover-Deep-dene) of which H. 1. 52, 2. 69, Ann. 4.26, 14.63. 6.43 are in a metaphorical sense. Seneca uses the word in the meaning of 'comfort' Dial. 6.2.4, 'adlevari recusans' as Cicero in the [illegible] of 'raise' it occurs at Ep. 72.9, 'in caelum allevatus' and Ep. 110.3, 'aliquem ium eminentem allevavit' as in auct. Bell. Alex. Bell. Cont. Suetob. Flor. Suet and vulg. See Antib. 1.135. For the expression 'in caelum allevare', see Otto, Caelum 9. p. 62. and add the citation.

<u>allicetacere</u>, Ep. 118.8 is also found in Suetonius and is the compound form for 'allicere'. See [illegible] 'facere' and Antib. 1.13a.

<u>adquiescere</u> equivalent to 'acquiescere' occurs at [illegible] 'adquiescas spei blandae', Ep. 9.10 '(Iuppiter) adquiescit sibi'. In this sense the verb occurs in the vulgate and in late latin; in the sense of 'approve' in Suet and the digest. See Rönsch Itala [illegible].

<u>adsilere</u>, Ep. 123.13 'blanda et adsilientia'

[illegible]

In the metaphorical sense of 'please' the verb is found in Plautus, Asin. 204, Cicero ad Att. 13.21.3 - (incorrectly cited as 13.11.3 by Schmalz Antib 1.182.) Hor. Sat. 1.10.88, (see Porphyr. ad loc.) Plin. Ep. 124.3, Petron. 133. v. 16. and in late latin. See Antib. The meaning is poetic - perhaps [illegible]

<u>adtemperare</u> Ep. [illegible] 'sic gladiator... [illegible] gladium sibi adtemperat.' The verb is rare being found in Virgil 10.12.2 & late (Georges). 'attemperate' occurs in [illegible]

As poetic forms, Seneca uses <u>'adfundere'</u> in a metaphorical sense at Ep. 11.3, (cf. Antib 1.118), and <u>'adstupere'</u> Dial. 9.5.5; ovid Stat. Fid. [illegible]

[illegible] more frequent preposition in the Plautine [illegible]

Amsdtian ad. (Plautus coins many forms as Lorenz notes (Intr. Pseud p. 38) for the sake of assonance. This [illegible] shows the facility with which the Latin compd. be added to a verb for intensive and strengthening purposes. Not [illegible] common and prominent in late Latin, especially among African writers. See Thielmann ALL. 8. p 523, and in general Cooper p. 264 ff. For vulgar forms in con-compare-

Concacare. Apoc. 4 8; 'concacavi me'. So Phaedr. 4. 18. 11 Petron. 66 (Friedländer p. 299); 'cacare' occurs in Catull. Phaedr. Mart. See Cooper p. 264.

Concinnare, Ep. 7. 6; 30. 1; 49. 8. (At 30. 1 Hense following Bücheler reads 'continuavit' against L 'concinnavit') Dial. 10 12. 2. The verb occurs in Plaut. Afran. Varr. Lucret. Phaedr. Col. Petron. Apul. frequently in Arnob (Scharnagl p. 28) Lucifer (see Hartel's Index) and in gloss. Hangall. 912 'Concinnavit: ficta locuti sunt' (Werner [illegible] c. 4 p.), lasting in Romance (Körting 2065); Landgraf Sem. Cotid. [illegible]

styles the word archaic - vulgar.

Conclamare. Hanschild (p. 260) holds that the verb is vulgar in feeling if used of a single person, citing passages from the Philippic orations. So Seneca Dial. 7.26.8 'linteatus senex .. conclamat iratum aliquem deorum.' Otherwise Seneca uses the verb in the plural or impersonally, Dial. 9.11.7; Ep. 52.13. The usage is due to carelessness rather than a desire for an intensified form.

Condecorare. Ep. 66.8, 'actiones ... condecorat.' The verb is found in Enn. Ann. 122 (Müller), Seneca Nat. prol. 45, Pet in Plin. N.H. 35.10.37, Vitruv. 1.1, + late, Firm. mat. (cf. Thim's Index). See Antist. 1.25, Rebling (1873) p. 17, Wölfflin, Phil. 34.100, Cooper p. 264.

Condicere, Dial. 10.16.3, 'dum veniat condictum tempus cenae.' 'Condicere ad cenam' is an expression which is found in Plaut. Men. 124 Cic. ad Fam. 1.9.20 (Süpfle Böckel ad loc.) Tac. Germ. 11.7, Suet. Tit. 42. At Dial. 9.11.6, 'at qui scit hoc sibi, cum conciperetur, statim condictum, vivet ad rotundam' we have a term. techn. of the publicists which

[illegible]

fact that the legal and colloquial vocabulary are often alike, the first citation, probably shows a colloquial usage.

Comedere, Dial. 5.20.4; Ep 48.6, 122.4. The word is very frequently used in the Comic poets and is often found for simple 'edo'. Müpfle-Böckel notes its use in Cic. Epp. to ad Att. 9.20.3; it occurs frequently in Petronius especially in the speeches of the convivae, 43, Phileros, 44, Ganymede, 46, Echion, also at 44, 134, 146 (bis); frequently in Martial, 5.39.11, 5.70.5, 7.67.12, 9.59.3, 10.31.6, 11.18.6, 12.82.9, for late latin see Götzer 290 for Vicr. and p. 46; (comessor) Rönsch Ital. p. 65 and 55; Thielmann Apoll. p.33, and in the late Constantine romance c. 35 and 36; in Gloss Sangall. 912, c. 401 (Warren pp 150 + 199), for Romance Körting 2033. See also Woelfflin Phil. 34.16.

Connectare. Ben 3.28.1, 'personam res ipsa connectat' The word also occurs in Acc., Cic. Quinct. 15.50, Ver. 2.108. dom. 31, 81. Fam. 13. 11. 3, Livy, Plin mai. Apul. Arnob, inscripp. Orelli 5037. See Thielmann, Conific [illegible].

Convevare 'Snow the', Ep. 44.5 'hic exprimit [illegible]

'Inlucretex'. Plin. N.H. 17.22.35; 23.1.18 uses this form. Compare however with Seneca, Hor. Ep. 2.2.123, 'nimis aspera sano,

[illegible]

Inluctari.† This word belongs to Spain, upper Italy, and Africa according to Thielmann ALL. 8.514. It occurs in Col. Plin. mai. Apul. Gell. Prudent. Arnob. (Schanz p. 25) and is frequently used in Seneca: Dial. 1.2.7, 5.[illegible]; N.Q. 1. prol. 5, 5.2.1; Ep. 29.7, 52.1, 66.1, 85.6, 85.14. 'colluctatio', [illegible] Seneca uses also 'luctari' Ep. 20.[illegible] 97.2, [illegible] (p. 220) vulgar. It is found in Verg. Col. Curt. Sil. Val. Stat. Plin. min. Auson. Aug. Symmach; ~~Helvetari~~ see also Holstein p. 21. 'Luctari', Dial. 9.6.2, N.Q. 4.13.1 is found in Hor. Ovid, Vell. Tac. Plin. min. Claud. Symmach. See Vogel p. 12, Georges Vell. Pat. p. 43; Schulze (p. 198) thinks it vulgar but it is rather like held a [illegible] Compare also 'obluctatio' Dial. 2.19.1, N.Q. 3.18.1 and see nomo in [illegible]

Commorare, Ep. 119.5, 'et nobis in ipsa commorandum est', cf. Ep. 2.1 secum morari | Ep. 108.4, quae in unguentaria [illegible]

† cf. colluctare ALL. 2.271.

recesserunt et paulo diutius commorati sunt', Ep. 104. 3, 'ut diutius in vita commorentur', Dial. 6. 25. 1, 'paulumque supra nos commoratur — inter felicia currit animae.' Concerning this word there is a controversy. Köhler, p. 383, noting its [illegible] Cicero uses the word but not in his orations. Schulze (p. 213) observes that 'commorari' 'demorari' and 'immorari' were all used in later latin for the simple 'morari.' On the other hand see his p. [illegible] probably in the colloquial language but it can not be denied that it has forced its way into better company.

Comminuere. Ep. 71. 18, 'si illam adversa non minuunt, si manet etiam comminuto corpore involuntas'; Ep. 29. 3, 'adversa comminuet'; Ep. 48. 9, 'comminui et debilitari'; Clem. 1. 16. 5, 'comminutus trepidatione degeneri'; Dial. [illegible] 21. 3 [illegible] comminuitur, [illegible] Dial. [illegible] 'comminuit.' Neither Caesar or Tacitus use the word the latter prefer [illegible]

Cicero uses the word accordingly to Merguet at Verr. 4.50, 5.98, Quinct. 26, Rl. 93. offic. 2.40. Sallust employs it at Jug. 60–62, and it is found in Hor. Sat. Ovid, Quintil. Plin. Ep Arnob. 6.17 = devastare (Scharnagl p. 37), Orosius 4.23.6; 5.23.2. Pelion. also uses it at c 64, 131, 138; 'communitio' occurs in late latin (Götzer p. 65). Krant (Plin Sall p. 6 holds the use of the word vulgar but Wri combats his view. I am inclined to believe, especially in considering the two forms side by side at Ep 71.18, that there is a lack of feeling for the form and that the verb properly be-

Commordere, Sid. 7 20.6 'quinte et infelicem linguam honorum fercite conicio hiate, commordete' The verb which is very rare and only cited elsewhere from Gen. rhet. Cinnov. 9. 69.2 does not differ from simple 'mordere'.

Confiamare. With 'conivere', contrast the use of 'con-

[illegible]

vivere, vociferat et confiamat' Ibis' [illegible]

[illegible] in Cato (Cooper p. 263), Cicero, Dom. 38-101, B. Alex, Auct.

'Complanatio' which occurs according to Rönsch [illegible] in

[illegible]

Schulze (p. 206) thinks that the verb was taken from the religious vocabulary and holds its use outside of this as vulgar. The word occurs in Plaut. Ter. Pacuv. Catull. Ovid. Plin. min. Mar. Vict. See Rebling p. 29, Cooper p. 209, Stolstein Plin. min. p. 10 [de Plinii minoris Elocutione Magdeburg 1869]

Conrotunbare, N. p. 7.26.2, 'sic cometarum corpus ipsum Conrotundatur'; N. p. 4.3. v (ed Fick), 'potest .. conrotundari' cf preceding 'haec ipsa excavatio rotunda fit'; Ep. 113.22, 'si hos quoque conrotundaverint'.

[illegible] is the same colloquial sense as 'conradere' of gathering money together at Sp. C. 39 and 76. The verb in the sense of make round occurs in Quintil. 11.3.102, Veget.

conspere: Dial. p. 19.3, 'nisi spiritum ex patibulo suo [illegible]'.

The word occurs in Plaut. Cuc. 303, [illegible] Vitr. Ant. 2.5.41, Biraculus unquoted in Quintil. 8.0.17, Petron 23, 132 Suet. p.141, Apul. mag. 44, Lact Instit. 4.28.8. Do 'conspectus' occurs in Cic ad Quint. fr. 2.3.7. Catull. and Lucrec. See Rönsch Stal. p.215, Cooper p.214. For the sense cf in Romance see Körting 2122; cf. mod. Fr conspicer -

[illegible]

5.1.1; 6.11.3, 7.1.7, 7.26.1; N.g. 1 prol. 6, 6.5.3; cp. 12.8, 18.9, [illegible] 28, 88.40, 90.44, 92.20, 92.27 95.1, 124.7 (ppp) 124.11 (ppp) -

This verb. is found first in Livy and later became the peculiar word in African latinity for 'perficere'. It occurs also in Ovid, Virtus. Bell. Pat. (Seneca p.40) [illegible] Colu. Lucan. Val. Flaccus, also [illegible] mai. and min. Mart. 1.8.1 (only time) Tac. (only H. 3.84) Quintil. Frontin. Suet. Front. (Korty p.311, in the vulgate, Rönsch Stal. p.350 and Thielmann ALL. 5. 250 and 517; in African latinity Goelzer Lucr. Felix p.419, Langsof Porphyrion ALL. 7. 504 [illegible]

in inscriptions, usual. 8.170, cf also Orelli 511, 1229, 2457; in late Latin in Arnob, Eyp, Vict. Vitens (Schanz p. 261, Salvian. cf Paulys Index). Orosius, (Reifferscheid's Index) and in the late Constantine romance c. 43, 45, 47. See especially [illegible] 34, 109,) Dill p. 103, Cooper p. 237 (with further literature) Antib 1.516, for Romance, Körting 2128.

'Consummatus' equivalent to 'perfectus' is found at Dial. 5.36.1 with 'dies'; N. Q. 1 prol. 7 with 'orbem'; 'vitam consummatam, perfectam' occurs at Ben 3.31.2; Ep. 65.14 with 'opus'; 72.6 with 'sapientia'; 76.10 with 'ratio'; 124.7 with 'bonum'; [illegible] Ep. [illegible] Ep. 17). With this compare the use in Seneca of perfectus with 'vir', Dial. 11.6.3, Ep. 109.15, 120.12, 'sapientia', Ep. 16.1 and with 'sapiens', 35.4; 'virtus' Ep. 31.8, 70.10; 'orbem' cf 89.4, 118.10; 'ratio', Ep. 109.11, 124.23; 'defectio', N. Q. 1.12.1, as an substantive. Ep. 83.17, 124.14. So exactus (see Antib. 1.453) with 'frugalitas', Dial. 10.18.4, 'diligentia', Dial. 10.20.3; 'virtus' Ep 71.28; [illegible]

Martial (Holstein p. 2) [illegible] 'consummatio'

Ep. 9.2.27, consummatio Dial. 10.1.3, 10.20.1, 12.15.9; [illegible] (p. 62)

Conterere, Dial. 6.5.6. Ep. 13.8, 49.35.

The verb occurs [illegible]

Nam has been established in the language of cultured people. Höhler, regarding its use in the Bell. afric. (p. 384), judges it a plebeian word in Cicero's day. It occurs occasionally frequently in Petron. 68, 135, 123 v. 20. See also Wölfflin Philol. 34. 166.

Contrictare, Dial. 1.2.5, 4.2.5, 4.7.1, 9.16.1; Ep. 74.34, 84.5, 85.14, 102.29, 116.2. The word in classic prose appears [illegible] in Cicero in [illegible] is found in Varro, Col. Rom. [illegible] used in late latin, (Landgraf Sem. Cohid p. 278); for Arnob. [illegible] Cyp. [illegible] Cass. Felix (Wölfflin p. 420), in the book Diach. Thielmann (ALL. 8. 528) in Constantius novel especially in form 'nolite contrictari' c. 13, 28, 29. 43. Do 'contrictatio' in Hier. (Geiger p. 66); Rönsch p. 109 cites 'tristari' incorrectly from Seneca Dial. 1.2.5 and 4.2.5 where 'contristari' is read. See also Arn. 1.326.

Contrucidare Dial. 3.2.3; Clem 1.12.2; Ben. 5.16.3; Ep. 115.5

Wolfflin (ALL. 6. 93) notes the fact that the simple form itself 'trucidare' was avoided by Caesar and Livius although frequent in Sallust. Seneca uses the simple verb at Dial. 1.7.7, [illegible] 'Contrucidare' appears in Cicero, the Bell. Afric. Suet frequently, Caliq. 28 and 48 Caes. 25, Galba 19 Ner. 49 and Apuleius -

Converberare. Ep. 121.4 'virtutes exhortabor et vitia converberato' [illegible]

Curt. (Vogel p. 11) Plin. mai. Apul. See Wolfflin Philol. 34. 161.

Convulnerare Dial. 2.17.2; 9.11.5 'convulneraberis et con- [illegible]

The word occurs in the Bell Afric, Col. Curt. Plin. min. Ambrosiaster (Holzapfel p. 23) Porfyr. (Kortz p. 31), Justin. Apul. Tert. Arnob. (Schanz p. 96), Symmach. (Schulze p. 207) Salvian (cf. Index). Pollio was the first to use the word according to Lungreaf, Caesar und seine Fortsetzer (p. 38). Köhler p. 382 treats especially of its use in the Bell. Afric., see also Wolfflin ALL 6. 89. Rebling p. 20 notes the verb as the vulgar. See also Guericke p. 39, and Antib 1. 351

* p. Sect. 21 and 77

To these verbs may be added 'convallis' N. q. 5 7.1 (but vallis Ep 79.2)
See the discussion by Kohlmann [illegible] Orosius 15.10.) and Wölfflin in Brafr. 7.0.

Worthy of note though not necessarily to be called colloquial unless for some peculiar signification are the [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] 'Indica [illegible]' [illegible] 'Cerebrosus et [illegible]' [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] frequently [illegible] [illegible] poetic [illegible].

Conculcare Ep 80.3, (aliquis) ut conculcatus spraungut'; Ep. 23.6, 'disice (discice Hense) et conculca istas'. Seneca generally employs 'calcare' in this metaphorical sense (see discussion under verb p.233). Hauschild (p.258) discusses the use of 'conculcare' in Cicero and finds the form to be colloquial. [illegible] in the metaphorical sense certainly it may be considered [illegible] [illegible] the same [illegible]

North [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] and see Thielmann Comp. p. 11.

[illegible]

Conlatrare, Dial. 9.14.1 'si quis itaque Epicteti opera philosophiam conlatrant.' The verb is cited from Seneca alone and is to be noted for its rarity. The preposition seems to retain its force even in 'conclamare' of commotion of intensified feeling.

Conmonstrare, Clem. 1.18.3; Ep 109.3. The verb occurs in Cicero outside of Plaut and Ter but is not used by Sall. Caes. Tac. See Wölfflin Philol. 34.161. The preposition if any, has an intensive force.

Conniti. In a similar manner 'conniti' is an intensification of simpli 'niti': at Ep. 94.31, 'toto impetu suo conitur' (note nititur preceding) and Ep 59.9, 'nec toto ad salutem impetu nitimur' we have a double strengthening of meaning which appears most frequently in the Augustan poets; so Vergil Aen 10.29 Val. Flacc. 3.705 193; Livy especially in his post decade 1.37.5; 3.70.5.

Conparere, Ep. 66.25 'ubi par in utroque erectus est, non conparent [illegible] multa sed spectata nusquam conparescunt' (nunquam itaque, nusquam itaque). At negative particularly 'non' or 'nusquam' with 'conparere' form together an [illegible] equivalent for the verb

to much - These forms are particularly frequent in late latin and in the vulgate; see the great number of examples cited by Rönsch Ital. p. 344 and Coll Phil. p. 128. The verb also occurs with this meaning in Plaut. Aul. 627 Trin. 408, Cicero citing an authority Rep. 2.19; Apul. Eutrop. Macrob. Tert. Aug. Aurel. vict. dig.

[Compedire : Val. 9.10.1 'cogita compeditos primo aegre ferre onera'. Compare Petron. 29 'fugitivi et compediti'. The verb further occurs in Plaut. Captivi, 943 Varro, Cato r.r. Aug. Hier. - dig. vulg. Rönsch Ital p. 154, for Lucifer see Thielmann ALL 8. 145 for other citations.]

Commori Ep. 99.13, 'si multa milia vivi commorierentur' The verb is an unusual form but the force of the preposition [illegible] Flor. Fronto. Lucr Epit. vulg. (Rönsch Ital. p. 184) dig. & late latin (Bölzer p. 315) but is not used by Caesar. Cic. Liv or Tac. [illegible] Compare with the verb [illegible] 1.12.7; Ep. 123.5, 'aegre contrahendi et commorendi'; Ep. 104.20, 'avaro sordidoque commorietur' followed by 'commorientem'

and at 104.21 he says 'cum Catonibus vivit -- quod si conversari Etiam Laecis mavat, cum docente, cum Zenone versare'. Similarly the verb 'conversari' Ep. 35.2 'Non est salutare non conversari dissimilibus et diversa convenientibus', Ep. 55.9 'conversari cum amicis', 99.23 'nemo enim superbe conversatur', Ep. 41.5, 104.20. See Antib. 1.329. The form conversari occurs in Alm. mai. Pliin. mai. Col. Cut. and 'conversatio' (see nouns in -io) in Quint. The [illegible] very frequently used in the [illegible] and the vulgate for simple 'vivere' Rönsch p. 356. See also Mützell to Pertinax p. [illegible]. Diefenbach [illegible] 32 [illegible] took convivere and conversari to the Latin of Spain and Upper Italy.

Competere, Equivalent to 'convenire' Ep. 75.6 'si ita competit.' [At Ep. 88.28 Haase writes 'scientia -- quae soli philosophiae competit' but Hense leaves a gap as the expression is omitted in VP.] This use of the verb 'competere' occurs in [illegible], see Antib. 2.281.

Contrere. With 'tempus', Seneca uses 'contrahere' at Ep. 93.[illegible],

with 'aetatem', at Ep. 88.29, with 'annos' at Dial. 10.15.1 and 10.20.1 but 'tempus terere' at Dial. 1.5.4. 'Contere' is also used with 'vita', Dial. 7.1.2, otium 'manus', Ep 118.3, 'opera', Ep. 107.1. The use of [illegible] appears [illegible] Plaut. Cac. 566 says 'contrivi diem' at Trin. 990 'diem terere'; Cicero Lael. 29.104 says 'tempus contrere', so Q. Ros. 41, but at Phil. 5.30 'tempus terere' which Livy uses at 1.22.6, 29.24.5 etc (Ballue p.6 Hübnaet p.384). Sallust Cat. 4 says 'otium contrere'. So Auct. 1.31.9. In Romance 'contrere' not 'terere survives. [illegible]

<u>Condiscipulus</u> Ep. 06.1. Landgraf Rosc. Am. 47 considers the word colloquial. It occurs in Cic Epp. Nepos, (see Nipperdey. Lupus to Attic 5.3), Petron. 85, Plin. Mart. Apul.

<u>Conservus</u> Ep. 47.1; Plaut. Tru. Cic Ep. and Cluent. 179 Hor. Sat. Suc. dig. inscript. Orelli 4098.

Compounds with de were favored equally with those in com by the sermo plebeius. The later formations, as Cooper, p. 271, [illegible] [illegible] briefly [illegible] The [illegible] the subject is the same as that cited above for ad and con - See Cooper p. 255, note 15, and Schulze, p. 202.

decollare Dial. 5.18.4, Rem. Sort. 3.1, Apoc. 6.2. This verb [illegible] is simply 'cut off' [illegible] to the sermo vulgaris; see Rebling p. 18; Köhler p. 460, Gericke p. 39, for a discussion of its use. It occurs in Lucilius Bk. 12 frag. 5 (Müller); Sen controv. 9.25.4, Petron. 51 in a speech of Trimalchio, the script hist. Aug. in the Apollonius romance c. 16 and the Constantine novel c. 41 - Hier. in Matth. 4 ad 27.33 uses the substantive participle 'decollati' [illegible] also uses 'decidere' at Clem 1.26.3 'quod iste, dibone, malum est, occidere, sacrire, delectari sono catenarum [illegible] - [illegible] [illegible] Ficent with A; Lentz discidit; at Dial. 5.[illegible]

says 'cum aures illi nacunque abscidere!' Decidere occurs in Plaut. Merc. 308 'decade callum stanti, si falsum loquor'. Cato r. r. 45, Cut. p. 2 (with caput) Tac. Ann. 12.14 (with aures) in the meaning of clip, wings of fowls &c. It is found in Hor. Ep. Plin. mai. Col. Sil. Val. Sig. (Rönsch Ital 385): see Antrh. 2.315 for the use of 'praecidere'. Seneca also uses decurtare mutilate' Dial. 9.19.2. [illegible]

in a metaphorical sense in Cicero Or. 53.178 in Plin. mai. and Arnob. Simple 'curtare' is found [illegible]. It may be noted that Orosius 5.4.6 and 5.21.7 uses 'dececare caput' and Sid. Apoll has 'decervicare' (Rönsch Ital 2.3)]

decidere for 'incidere'. Per 7.4.1, 'volo videre, quomodo ex his laqueis, in quos tua sponte decidisti, expliceris'; cf Ep. 22.4, 'contentus esto negotiis in quae descendisti vel quod videri mavis incidisti.' The verb is frequently used in the vulgate and in late latin, Rönsch Ital. p. 356 who incorrectly cites the passage.

decondere, Dial. 9.10, 6, 'aut in alicuius [illegible]

ventrem velnae decondet'. The verb is only cited for this passage. In meaning, the preposition cannot be denied some force.

decoquere. In the sense of 'boil down' the verb occurs in Varro, Livy, Columella and Pliny mai. At Ep. 86.11 Seneca says [illegible] at in [illegible] 'spending [illegible] of Ep. 108.16, 'decoquere corpus atque exinanire sudoribus'. In both these passages the meaning of the preposition is [illegible]. But in the [illegible] sense of decoquere Seneca uses the word at Ben. 1.1.3, 3.17.4, 5.21.3; Ben fort. 2.4, Ep. 30.5 (see Hagen, p. 10) and 'decoctor' at Ben. 4.26.3 (Haase and Gertz) and at Ep. 30.5, (Haase and Hense for mss coctor) is found. In this signification the word is to be assigned to colloquial language; see Hanschild p. 207, for the Ciceronian usage.

decurrere, Ep. 29.3, 'sagittarius non aliquando ferire debet sed aliquando decurrere'. With this compare Ep. 51.2 'nemo habet tam certam [illegible]

mamum et non saepe fallatur: aberrent ut aliquando haec [illegible] 1'

Dial. p. 3.3. 'rerum naturae adscentior: abitia non deerrare

- sapientia est.'

The verb <u>deerrare</u> occurs in Plaut. Men. 1113, Lucret.

Cornific. Hall. Cic. frag. Bell. afric 8.2 and 11.4 of ships (cf

Sing 3p. 13.1 aberrare), Verg. ecl., Vell., Col., Plin. mai., Suetet.

Tac. Caesar and Sing do not use the word. Schmalz, Antib

1.366, and Köhler, p. 385, find no fault with the compound

but certainly in my first citation 'aberrare' must be

held the preferable form. [illegible]

<u>defieri</u>. N.q. 0.13.v; 'defit calor congregatio' (So Haase

& Fickert see his adv. crit.) The verb occurs in Plaut. Ter.

Enn. Cicc. Verg. Liv.[+] Vitruv. Sen. mai. Gell. Symmach.

and is assigned by Schulze p. 209 to the sermo

vulgaris. [illegible]

<u>[illegible]</u> [illegible]

dequestare'. Krant, Hall. p. 6 and Wri, p. 18 unite in

saying that the verb in a non-metaphorical sense

is vulgar for simple 'questare'. It occurs in

+ See Weissenborn [illegible]

Varro. r.r. Gall. Cat. 22.2 Plin. N.H. dequestatio in sampling

of wine is found in CIL 6.1785 (vide [illegible] and in the dig.

Virgil and Lucretius use the verb also poetically [illegible]

In a metaphorical [illegible] the verb occurs in Cicero's

Epistles and at Tusc. 3.21, Clust. 26.72 in the meaning of

'to acquaint one's self with a book or author'. Similarly

[illegible] Ep. 40.1. [illegible]

'Et tantum dequestare volui', Ep. 33.5. 'quare depone istam

[illegible] inferiorum'. The verb is a near equivalent of the

English 'skim over' and probably, as decoquere, had

its origin in the sermo cotidianus. In late latin, dequestare

occurs in Sedulius and Commodianus ([illegible]

delmestare, is not a word of the best latinity (Rutil. 1.371).

It occurs first in Livy 41.6.10, Tac. Ann. 3.70, 14.15, Suet.

Justin. Trb. Pall. Gallien. Firmic. Mat. and vulg. (Rönsch Ital.

p. 188) and remains in the Romance languages, Nötting

Itv. Seneca uses the word at Dial. 6.22.2, Ben. 1.6.2

and 'dehonestamentum' at Dial. 2.9 [illegible]

+ So Lampridius, Klebs Rhein. Mus. 49, p. 331.

demereri. 'Ben. 1.2.5' Elephantorum feritatem .. demeretur —

Ben. 2.24.1.' tutius est quos dam offendere quam demeruisse'.

Ben. 2.25.1. 'nullo magis Caesarem Augustum demerunt'. Clem.

1.3.4. 'vultu, qui maxime populos demeretur'. Ep. 104.33,

'[illegible] fortasse [illegible] tamen [illegible] fortasse nisi ut alterum demeretur'. In these passages which should be added to the treatment of Schmalz in Antib. 1.3 p.v. the verb does not differ in meaning from [illegible] form. It occurs in Ov. Liv. Vell. Pat. Col. Tac. Suetet. Plin. min. Suet. Tac. Symmach. (Schulze p.208), 'demerere' in Plaut. (see Loewe w Bend. 1169) Tempil. Gell. [illegible]

denudare. Sicl. 3.11.1,' Gladiatores quoque ora tuetur, ira denudat'; Sicl. 9.17.1,' nam et multa incidunt quae invitos denudent'. This word appears to belong to the [illegible] Köhler, Sentulus p.36, who finds it in Lentul. ad Fam. 12.10', Enn. in Cic Tusc. 1.44.106, Cic. Verr. 2.5.13, Petron. ~~Tac~~. Suet, vulg, in late latin in Commodian. and Oros (see Ludicca) and in the Constantine novel c.39;'

as a word in late latin is noted by Ernout, Mél. p. 19 –

depilare, Dial. 12. 7.2; 'struthocamelum depilatum' as a term of reproach applied by Corbulo to Cornelius Fidus.

In the colloquial sense of 'plucked, cheated' the verb occurs [illegible] in a metaphorical sense in Mart. 9.27.1 in a vulgar passage, Apic. Tertull. Martial uses the simple verb at 6.56.4, 10.48.2, 12.32.22. The verb appears to belong to the sermo vulgaris even if some feeling remains for the preposition. [illegible] 'decalvare' in Hier (Götzer p. 182) and the vulg (Rönsch p. 517) [illegible] 'tonsori praebuimus', Den Ep. 92.34 'barba detonsa'.

desidere, Ep. 7.2, 'in aliquo spectaculo desidere'; Dial. [illegible] 'in foro and Lucius Desiderius' [illegible] the preposition appears to have some force, Schulze (p. 210) [illegible] and – [illegible]

despoliare, Dial. 6.24.5, 'despoliatus' [illegible]

et sibi relictus. The word occurs in Plaut. Per. Cic. ad Att. 7.9.1, and Verr. 2.3.21. See also further Wölfflin Philol 34.162 who holds it vulgar. Kötting 2:30 gives Romance Equivalents.

<u>deterrere</u> for 'abterrere' is held obelus to the sermo Cotidianus by Gebhardt (p.32), see also Küpfer-Böckel ad Fam. 5.2.3. Stacey p.46 notes that Livy uses 'deterrere' at 3.42.4 but afterwards always 'abterrere'. The verb occurs very frequently it may be noted in the Bell. Afric. 1.4; 29.3; 56.1,3; 69.4; 71.2; 76. The verb is found in Seneca at Dial. [illegible]; [illegible]; Dial. [illegible]; [illegible]; 6.19.5. The force of the preposition is certainly apparent and I hesitate to assign the verb to the sermo cotid.

<u>dezervire</u>, N.Q. 4.13.9 (E 8 Fick) 'toto immenso portandae aquae [illegible]'. [illegible] zealously [illegible]; [illegible] 2; [illegible]; [illegible] As Thielmann (ALL. 8 p 205) notes, it supplants 'simple deservire'.

In the first citation there is no apparent feeling for the preposition; see Bonnet, Gregory of Tours p.230.

[illegible], Ep. 66.12; mortalia minuunt, cadunt deterunt'; Dial 9.2.11, 'quatior pessimis quibusque ingeniis quae occupationibus [illegible] deterunt.

Schulze (p.210) discusses the metaphorical use of this word-related [illegible] in the ecclesiastical [illegible] in Quintil. Tac. Plin. Ep. (Holstein p.17). In the non-metaphorical sense of 'wear away' it is not used by Cicero or Caesar but appears [illegible] (see [illegible] p.3[illegible]). Seneca uses it at Dial.2.3.5, N.Q. 7.24.2 — I can hardly agree with Schulze that the word is either the metaphorical or non-metaphorical sense should be the original meaning.

[illegible], Ep 5.5.9. This word does not occur in Cicero [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (all Weissenborn at both places) and it appears again in the vulgate. It does not apparently [illegible] from [illegible]

To these verbs also may be added the adjective degener which occurs at Sid. 6.12.3; Clem. 1.16.5; Ep. 90.4, 92.6, 107.12. [illegible] good prose. For its use in Tac. and in the poets see Eggenweiler p. 5. Antib. 1.390; in gloss. Langall 912 we find 'degener - egnstili' (Warren p. 153) The use of the word in Seneca must be ascribed to the poetic rather than the [illegible]

I have also added a discussion of the following compounds for their rarity or for their peculiarity or meaning. [illegible] compound will be noted [illegible]

<u>debellare</u> Ben. 3.32.5, Ep 57.6. The verb occurs in Hor. od. Verg. Ovid, Liv. Vell. Cur. Plin mai Tac. Suet. see Antib 1.397, Drakenborch to Liv 31.48.11, Nützell to Curt. 3.12.31, Vossellin Philol. 34.162. In late Latin 'debellator' is found, see Thielmann. A 4.8.254.

<u>decumbere</u> Ep. 90.1 'familia decumbit' are sick in vel' The verb is found in Cato r.r. 156.4, Dal t. Ver. 45 and 47

Lucilius 18.10.2, Apud. Apol. 72, in this sense. Elsewhere in the [illegible]

Cicero also uses the term of a dying gladiator, Tusc. 2.17.41. Compare English 'lying down' for Seneca's use and see Antib 1.304.

<u>decurrere</u> is often used in its proper and in a metaphorical sense of the course of a river or by an easy figure [illegible]

Köhler, p. 464, assigns it to the sermo castrensis. Seneca uses it in this sense at Ep. 18.6 'miles in medio pace [illegible]

<u>[illegible]</u> [illegible] the verb occurs in [illegible] a [illegible] metaphorical sense. See the discussion by Burg p. 72.

<u>deferre</u> [illegible] sense of selling the verb occurs in Hor, Peton. c.12 [illegible]

<u>defunctus</u>. Schmalz (Antib 1.309) remarks upon the use of 'defunctus' = 'mortuus' which occurs in poetry (Ovid p.12) and post classic prose. To his citations from

[illegible]

word for 'morbus' which occurs far less frequently. The word is used at Dial. 5.11.2, 6.1.1; 6.13.2, 6.19.4, 6.22.2, 11.5.2, 11.9.2, 11.9.3, 11.11.14; Nq. 0.1.2; Ep. 58.31, 63.5, 63.7, 70.28, 82.16, 122.10. 'ex defunqi'[1] occurs at Ep. 99.10 and 120.14, 'defunctam metu' [illegible]

The word elsewhere occurs in Ter. Eun. prol. 15, Cicero rarely, but Livy frequently, it is the only form in Petronius and Martial; occurs very frequently in ~~Cicero's~~ Pliny's Epis. 1.19.1, 5.1.6, 5.16.1, 7.24.8, 9.1.4, 9.9.1; in Curtius (see Nützell 5.4.41.20); Lon Arnobius & late Latin authors, Schmalz p. 38.

dehortari = dissuadere, Ep. 76.29. The word occurs in Plaut, Ter. Enn. Cato, Sall. (Jug. 31) Cic. (only Rs. 14 in Merguet) Nep. Tac. (only Ann. 3.16); 'dehortatio' is late Latin (Antib 1.371), 'dehortarius' in Aier. (Sölzer p. 145)

deprehendere = 'comprehendere' (mental) is a post-classic use; Ep 86.16. 'quaestionibus hodie necesse fuit deprehendere'. See Weber p. 58, [illegible]

depugnare Ep. 70.2, 'nullum pro [illegible]

[1] See for Sense ALL. 1.605.

Dial 10.13.6 depugnant? parum est' The verb is here used in each sense of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] p. [illegible]. Borrowed from this sphere it is considered colloquial by Köhler p. 385, Hauschild p. 260. See also Burg p. 45 with additional literature Wölfflin ALL. 6.90. In its technical sense the de appears to have an intensive force 'fight to a finish'.

<u>despumare</u> 'et, ut ita dicam, despumavit' Ep. 79.27; Epist. 1, 'haec aetas optime facit ad haec studia .. iam despumavit; Dial. 4.20.2, 'minus ille fervor despumet' In this metaphorical meaning of foam down, cease foaming, the verb appears [illegible] classic in Pers. Veg. Lucan. Col. Plin mai Veget. Chiron. Veg.

<u>desumere</u> = sumere, Ep. 51.1, 'quia illum sibi celebrandum desumpsit; Dial. 11.14.2; non te solum fortuna desumpsit' The verb is rare [illegible] before Tiberius [illegible] Tac. Dial. 3 p. 352) 3.5v.3, 4.5.5v, 38.4v.8; also Plin Ep; Ru Rutil 1.391 and Kleiter p. 105 (also [illegible]). The verb since the de has apparently no force has positively [illegible]

deundare in much the same manner as 'decoquere' [illegible] [illegible] the context fixes the meaning; Ep. 15.3 'bene deundavernnt' cf 15.4; Ep. 95.[illegible] [illegible]

The verb elsewhere occurs in Cic. Cato. 38, Cels. Stat. Manil. [illegible] metaphorically in [illegible]

detruncare, Dial. 5.17.3, 6.17.5 (cf. *decollare*) The verb occurs in [illegible] Col. Plin. [illegible] Pl. Flacc. Flor. [illegible] (Bölzer p. 275)

devitare. Seneca uses this rather rare verb frequently; Dial. 6.20.5, N.Q. 3.25.2; Ep. 78.8.3, 23.3, 51.1 103.1 (Trace; see Trans. [illegible]) 121.18, 121.19. 'Vitare' he uses over twenty-five times, 'evitare' eight times. The verb has an intensive force, cf Paul ex Fest. 91.8 'devitare, valde vitare'; gloss. [illegible] p. 23, [illegible] 93) [illegible] The verb occurs in Plaut. Rud. 145, Ter. Andr. 611, Cic. Verr. 1.3.8, Tusc. 2.26 (but not in the orations) Hor. Epod. Mach. [illegible]

Compounds in de which are chiefly found in the poets are the following.

<u>delidere</u> Dial. 12.17.2. Wölfflin Phil 34.101 discusses the use of the word in contrast to the usual 'illudere'. It occurs in Plaut. Cacin 560, Ter. Varr. Cic. (only Sex Rosc. 26, leg. agr. 2.[illegible]), Hor. Verg. Propert. Phaedr. Scrib. 'delusio' is late latin in Arnob ([illegible])

<u>degravare</u> Ep. 30.1, 74.18; Liv. Ov. Propert. Col. Phaedr. Plin mai. and min. Minuc Felix ([illegible])

<u>dehiscere</u> Ep. 30.2; Varr. Liv. Verg. Ovid. Cels. Mela, Plin mai. and in late latin (Stertel. a LL 3.50), see Antib. 1.370.

<u>desaevire</u> Ep. 15.8, D. 5.1.1. The force is intensive. It occurs in Verg. Hor. Lucan. Quct. Flor. Orosius (Index) See Antib 1.385.

<u>desuescere</u> Ep 47.2. Livy uses the verb for 'adsuetus' but Horace both in the first decade 3.38.8, 5.38.1 ([illegible]); all also Weissenborn [illegible]. It further is found ~~it~~ in [illegible] Verg. Ov. Lucan, Stat. Sil. Val. Quintil. Apul.

Cooper, p. 295, discusses the plebeian nature of these com- [illegible] Schulze (p 218) that the verbs in which the suffix has a distinct force of separation are not to be held colloquial but that distinction is to be reserved for verbs in which the force of the 'dis' is intensive. Cooper justly remarks that at times the [illegible] two classes is very faint but by keeping clearly before the mind the principle that intensification or unnecessary lengthening are the colloquial characteristics, I see no reason for including with them verbs which retain a distinct force in the compound. For further literature see Cooper p. 295, and the remarks of Wagner to Aul. 108.

<u>dilucescere</u> Ben. 3.27.1 'ut primum dilux it' The verb occurs in Lucret. Cic. (Cat. 3.6 and Phil. 12.15) Hor. Ep. Liv. Gell.+ Aug. Symmach. (Schulze p 218) Tacit. in late [illegible] verb colloquial.

<u>dispendere</u> N. p. 4.13.4. This verb [illegible]

+ So Macrob. 1.3.3.

Colloquial sphere (see Wagner Aul. 108 and Stanschke p. 261 for Ciceronian usage). It is found in Plaut. Cic. Verg. Val. and Vulg: frequently in late Latin in Lucifer. Oros, Abdul. Halvan (see Ludecke)

[illegible]

dispoliare, N. q. 4 prol. 7. The word occurs in Later. Impl. Apul. Apol. 76, Treb. Poll. Gallien 6. 2. Vulg; Rönsch (p. 404)

To these may be added the following:-

dispungere. Ben. [illegible] the Spanish [illegible] rationes dispunguntur; but at Dial. 10. 7. 7, 'dispunge, inquam, et recense vitae tuae dies.' With this metaphorical use compare Ep. 7. 20, 'Etiam si ego hunc diem iam expunxi', but and Ben. 4. 40. 4, 'numquam numere expungere'. 'Dispungere' is [illegible] from the commercial vocabulary and occurs in Dig. [illegible] 'Dispungere' occurs in Plaut. Plin. mai. Suet. Tertull. Cypr. and dig. and is frequently employed in the vulg. (Rönsch p. 385). In a metaphorical sense the word [illegible]

Misterminare N.G. 1 prol 8, 6.7.1 'Europam Asiamque distraminant'. The verb occurs in Lucret. Cic. poet. Lucan. Plin. mar. Tac. [illegible] Symmach. Ict.† Schulze p. 219) holozitis was colloquial but it is rather, certainly at Seneca's time, a word of the poetic vocabulary, the 'dis' retaining its full force.

[illegible] Ep. 92.35 'nisi illud [illegible] discrucietur' [illegible] secundis rebus discruciet. An [illegible] to see how the reading of AB 'secundis cinxiset' stands for the proper reading [illegible] see why Buecheler has inserted the word rebus (in which he is followed by Hense) as Seneca uses 'secundis' = [illegible] secundis rebus inflamatur' [illegible] 'male [illegible] Ep. 114.4 'non ratio eius aeque soluta est quam ipse discinctus'. Ep. 114.6 'diguum [illegible] discincto [illegible] The opposite expression for the substantive 'discinctus' is 'accinctus', [illegible]

† [illegible] Probus [illegible] II [illegible]

[illegible] 'alte cinctus' may also refer to the slave who waits upon the guests in a Hor. Sat 2.8.10, but Krüger at the passage evidently misunderstands Lucan's meaning when, referring to this place, he says that the expression 'alte cinctus' [illegible] for slave [illegible] – That 'alte cinctus' means a man who is just the opposite of a black fop is evident from Ep 33.2 'ad bellum promptior mens tum in Persas quam in alte cinctos cadit'. So Woelfflin's remarks in Psychologie der Völker des [illegible] should be added citations to show that the Persians were not only considered by the Romans [illegible] as effeminate and luxurious livers; Compare Hor. Od. 1.38.1 'Persicos -- apparatus', Nep. Paus. 3.2, 'apparatu regio utebatur veste Medica -- Epulabatur more Persarum luxuriosius quam qui aderant pupeti possent'. See also [illegible] Hor. [illegible] 1. 'Alte cinctus' also occurs in Petron. 19, 'Et praecincti cute altius Erannus' in [illegible] Schulze (p. 218) cites Cic. ad Quint. fr. 2. 13, [illegible]

Lit. Stat. Mart. Suven. Lect. Lynnmouth. 1C1. for the use of the

[illegible] which in its metaphor[illegible]

Compounds in ex have not received so much attention from scholars as those in ad con and de although the [illegible] Italian and Rumanian. But particularly for Seneca, who shows a marked preference for this prefix, an investigation is important, not only for verbs where the ex shows a clear intensive signification but also in certain verbs where the force of the preposition is [illegible] perceptible.

Cooper, p. 277, notes the frequent use of ex-compounds in Columella and Pliny and the use of these [illegible] for the latinity of Spain and Upper Italy. Wölfler p. [illegible] Krauß [illegible], p. [illegible], Schulze, p. 20, Stätzer p. 183, Rönsch p. 191, and Bonnet p. 231, have made the chief observations on these forms, of which Schulze is the most important. In the following examples I have endeavoured to group the ~~for~~ words in which ex has very little real force [illegible]

feeling is manifest and those which are chiefly poetic. I have made the collection not only to cite those words which may be considered colloquial but also to illustrate Seneca's peculiarities of phrase [illegible] which are [illegible] under the separate word. It is plain in such a classification that the lines of demarcation cannot be closely drawn and certain words might be easily [illegible] other classes.

Exaequare occurs frequently, Ep. 55.2, 'fluctus autem illud -- frequens et concitatus exaequat' = levels it 'perhaps with intrusive force,' [illegible] Ep. 90.16, 'bona -- exaequanda summis sunt'; Ep. 91.9, 'nisi quia omnia bona exaequavit'; Ep. 92.19, 'exaequat enim fortuita [illegible]'; [illegible] Dial. 6.11.2, 'et quae despicis unus exaequabit cinis.' The preposition *ad* should be noted at 20.3, 'ad hanc omnem [illegible] exaequare -- frequently in [illegible] -- [illegible] of [illegible]' The verb [illegible] at

[illegible]

11.10, 55.7, [illegible]

Dial. 3.10.3, 5.28.3, 5.29.1, 6.20.2; 12.12.3; Clem. 1.5.6 Bell. 2.25.1 Ep. 66.48. Both Kraut p. 6 and his opponent Wri p. 85 unite in saying that the verb belongs to colloquial language as the preposition appears to be perfectly unnecessary. The compound form remains in Romance, Körting 2867. The verb appears in Plaut. Rud. 108, Varro r.r. 1.40, Sall. Cat. 3.2 Sq. 1 Suq. 100.4 (see Kraut & Wri) Bell. Hisp. 5.6 (Kohler p. [illegible]) Cornific. 4.20.28. Caesar avoids the word at B.C. 1.25 (see Antib 1.483) Cicero only in his early works, Ovid only Am. [illegible], Vitruv. 5.12.3, Liv. 23.35.7, it does not occur in Nepos Vergil or Tacitus; in late latin it is found in Cass. Felix (see Woelfflin p. 420) and in Claud. Mam. (see [illegible]). Interesting is the comparison of Dial. 3.19.2 'solo qaequat' and Dial. 11.1.1, 'solo aequata'.+ 'Aequare' is much less frequent, Dial. 11.1.1; 2.6.5; Ep. 7.15. [illegible] and perhaps in [illegible].

Equus: Schmalz Antib 1.485 gives a very slight and unsatisfactory treatment of this word.

+ Sing says, 'Solo aequandae' 6.15.14

times the verb means to 'hear distinctly' to which meaning the idea of 'hear from a distance' is closely allied. Drakenborch's citations from Livy (v 3.56.8) all have either one of these [illegible] the hearing of a divine admonition but the connection with the classic meaning is again apparent. So, too, from the opposite side, if used of the God hearing prayers the meaning is 'hear with attention or interest, hearken to' which again does not depart far from the original signification. According to Schmaly, 'exaudire, hearken to' occurs [illegible] in Livy [illegible] frequently. To these citations should be added the earlier one in Verg. Aen 11-157, 'nulli exaudita deorum vota' & Ovid Met. 13.856, 'preces supplicis exaudi' cf [illegible] 14. In Seneca, Ben 4.19.2 'non exaudiens voluntatem nec nostri [illegible] Ep. 60.1 'exaudiant te' [illegible] in the sense of 'not pleasing' [illegible] [illegible] at B.C. 3.94, [illegible] Seneca uses the word at Dial. 4.10.1 'quid si quis [illegible]

surdis imperia non exaudientibus', so Dial. 6.13.1, 10.2.4, 'exaudiuntur iniuriae monitationes'; Ben. 4.21.3, Clem. 1.12.2 (= from a dictance)

In the sense of 'obey' for which the classic form is audire' cf. Cic. nat. deor. 1.20.55, Phil. 13.3.6, ad Fam. 2.7.2, 'exaudire' occurs at Dial. 3.9.2 'quod est falsum: nam si exaudiat rationem sequitur quae ducitur'. In the sense of 'hearken to' again note Dial. 9.4.3 'age, si exaudire voces et minas vacet, qualia exaggerationis causa iactare solent' where the word [illegible] is translated by 'investigate'; again of mental hearing, Dial. 7.24.4 'non est ergo ut perperam exaudiatis quae -- [illegible] dicuntur', the two words together equivalent to 'misunderstand'. But at Dial. 4.32.3 'qui nore magnae ferae latratus minutorum canum accurrunt exaudit' we have nothing more than an intensified form of 'audire'; so metaphorically Ep. 49.7, 'magno mihi animo strepitus iste belli circumsonantis exaudiendus est'; cf. Ben. 4.4.1 'hoc qui dicit, non exaudit praecantium voces', cf. Dial. 8.22.3. These citations suffice to show Seneca's fondness for the form and the free use which he makes of it. See further on the word Ibri p. 55, who has studied it in detail

'Exaudire' is very late latin in Hier. (Ölzer p. 69) and August. (Rönsch Ital. p. 50.)

Excaecare is used metaphorically at Ep. 109.16, 'amor sui excaecat', Ep. 119.11, 'excaecant populum ... opes', Dial. 12.13.5, ad conspiciendam veritatem excaecatus est; literally at Ep. 87.5, 'oculos excaecat'. The verb does not occur in Cels. or Tac. and but once in Cic. Acad. 2.94 (Merguet). Elsewhere it is found in Ov. Cels. Sen. rhet. Petron. 125, 141, Plin. mai. and late latin in Cypr. August. as the equivalent of simple 'caecare' which Cicero prefers. 'Occaecare' also occurs at Ep. 94.5; cf. the use of 'exsudare'.

[illegible] first uses the word then it occurs in post-classic authors, Cels. Col. Plin. mai. Luc. Sil. Fronti. Suet. Aug. (Cooper p. 279). For its use in Curtius see Mützell to 4.10.19, who says that 'crescere' is preferable. To Cooper's list should also be added Tac. Germ. 20, Veget. and Ascon. Sil. 9.46.14, first in latin. Lucr. 2.11.2 'aurum excoquit' [illegible] ad loc.

See also the unhist 1.11.5.

[illegible]. [illegible] treatment of time [illegible] some interesting facts. First in reference to periods of time in the Epistles [illegible].

Ep. 2.2, 88.5; 'noctem' Dial. 10.10.5. Ep. 83.14; 'annos', Ep. 93.3, cf Dial. 10.10.3, v. 43.2; 'aetas', Ep. 104.29; 'dies', Dial. 6.24.2, 9.4.6 Ep. 70.29; 'otium', Dial. 8.3.4, 'tenebras', Ep. 122.3; 'tempora ma[illegible] Exacta', Dial. 10.10.3 (a poetic construction, frequent in Pliny's Ep. says Wolstein p. 17). On the other hand 'agere' is used with 'diem' (Antib. 1.120) at Ep. 15.3, 18.4, 66.47, 92.20; with 'vitam', at Dial. 2.19.2, 10.10.2, 10.18.2, 11.4.3, 12.2.13, Ep. 8.3, 70.22, [illegible] 'annos'. Dial. 10.14.1; 'noctem', Ep. 59.2. 'vi dum', Ep. 59.2.

'Exigere aetatem', occurs frequently in Plaut. Trin. 983, Capt. 720, Mil. 1038, 1290, Cato p. 13 (Jord) and Plin. nat. 'vitam exigere' occurs in Ter. Hall. Aug. 10.15.8 [illegible]; 'exigere noctem' in Ovid Trist. 3.4.44, Petron. 26, 115, Nuc. Am. 3.10.

Vergil uses 'exigere' with 'annum', Aen. 1.70, 'aevum', Aen. 7.777 11.586, so Ovid Met. 12.208 who also uses the verb with 'horam', Am. 1.5.1 and annos; Tacitus Hist. 1.47 [illegible]

* Wölfflin traces this peculiarity of Spanish latinity, in ALL 14.612.

per sollera die' but [illegible] neither 'exigere diem' or 'noctem'

[illegible]. Cf. [illegible] p. 88 says

that this usage is poetic and post classic; see also Auth. 1.[illegible]

[illegible] Elucidar [illegible] that "[illegible]

(Bl f. Bayr. Gymn. 1880, p 209) shows, was avoided by Cicero

in his later works (see also Hauschild, p. 266), at Ep 90.41

'noctes transigere'. Otherwise he uses 'transire' with 'vitam'

Dial. 1.4.1, 1.4.3, 4.7.1, 'hiemes', ~~cf 83.23~~, 90.17; 'consumere diem'

Dial 10.10.2; 'ducere diem' Ep. 40.10 (cf. Auth 1.435) or the

classic 'degere', D.q. 8.5; Ep. 107.3, with vita; cf. N.q. 6.32.5

Ep. 57.1, 74.1; 'vitam transmittere' Ep. 19.3, is Lic. Plin. mai-

and min. Stat (Holden 1.31).

Secondly, the use of 'exigere' in phrases. 'Exigere aes'

is not unusual; with 'formulam', Dial. 7.24.4, 'legem', Dial. 11.3.5;

[illegible], Clem. [illegible], and

appears with 'obrussam' at N.q. 4.5.1; [illegible], Ep. [illegible] 10; so

in Cachin ad Tam. 8.6.1, Liv. 34.31.17, Ovid A.A. 2.52.

Woelfflin, Rhein. Mus. 37 p. 105, notes that

'Exigere' [illegible]

- cf. [illegible]

'si, or ut res postulat or poscit'.[++] So in Seneca Ep. 76.27, 'si res exegerit', Ep. 23.10, 'si quando res exiget', Ep 61.3, 'quic quid res exiget', Ep 94.32, 'quid quaeque res exigat' but at Dial. 4.7.29, 'quotiens causa poscet' to avoid the repetition of 'exigere' which precedes. Similarly he says, 'quotiens usus exegerit', Ep 72.1; 'ubi utilitas suorum exigit', Ep. 104.3. Not to give further examples, it is sufficient to say that 'exigere' in Seneca is so [illegible] for 'postulare' or 'poscere' that it is more a matter of ease to recognize its frequency by the principle of exclusion. 'Poscere' occurs [illegible] which a few more might perhaps be added; 'postulare' is very rare. Of the latter verb I have only marked one example at Apoc 14.2 in a legal sense.[+] Compare [illegible] 'agere censuram', Ep. 66.26 with 'exigere censuram' Ben. 4.28.1 [illegible]

This use of 'exiotimare' for 'aestimare' with the genitive of indefinite value is acknowledged to be a vulgar usage; see Plaut. Capt. 679, [illegible], Schmalz [illegible]

† [illegible] (of [illegible]) occurs at Ep. 7.4; [illegible]

++ see Sudhaus to Tac. Dial. 4. p. 120.

Müntzell 6 Cnt. 4.19.6, Lupus. Nipperdey to Nep. p 330. See further Stolz 1.332 and Kühn 1.499.

'Emunctiones', Dial 2.18.1, 'Emunctiis capillis' [Leitz writes Emunctaticiis, a word without parallel; see his own crit. & discussion of adj in 'icius'. Leitz' Emunctatim is scarcely necessary [illegible] the best manuscript [illegible] Emunctiis [illegible] only in Suet. Aug 4. Caes. 54, [illegible] There appears to my mind no force in the Tappeg.

Again in Seneca many compounds of ex are merely intensive in nature. Of those that show some peculiarity or were not used in the classic period may be mentioned the following:

Exagitare, Clem. 1.20.3, 'Eum qui cum suis stimulis Exagitetur'; N.q. 2.11.1 (acr) 'Exagitat et fragitat'; in the metaphorical sense of disturb it occurs at Dial. 10.10 H; Ep 36.1, 74.5; 74.5. Cicero uses the verb seven times outside of his Epistles, Verr. 2.9, 3.46, 3.75; Sen. 20, Cluent. 101, Rep. 6.29. Tusc 3.67, of which [illegible]

in the Livian orations should be noted. Caesar only at B. G. 7. 29 and 4. 1 where there is a distinct force in the frequent in. From its extreme frequency in Sallust (eleven times) [illegible] is general is to be noted as that of a strong though not necessarily vulgar word. In Tacitus it occurs but once Ann. 4. 12 Exasperare with 'tuscum', at Dial. 2. 15. 4; Ep. 78. 5; otherwise with 'animos' &c at Dial. 3. 1. 5, 3. 18. 2, 5. 1. 1, 5. 9. 4; Ep. 85. 8. Schulze (p. 211) cites Liv. Ov. Cels. Sen. mai. Val. max. Nef. Sil. Plin mai. Senecil. Capit. Ammian. Claud. Macr. Ict. and holds it vulgar. Schmalz on the other hand (Antib 1.485) has no fault to find with the word. It may be noted that Tacitus does not use it, but I cannot agree with Schulze in holding its use as necessarily vulgar. With the word compare the use of 'Exacerbare', Dial. 4. 25. 1 Ben. 7. 30. 4 which occurs in Liv. Suet. Sig. Salvian (see Index) and other [illegible]

Haulen (p. 56). See also Antia [illegible].

[illegible], p. 4 p. 20, 21 [illegible] Sic [illegible]. Ep. 76.23, 'Excandescere adulitio'; Ep. 123.5, 'Si non excandunt, non delinquunt'; Clem. 1.5.4, 'Si vehementius excandunt'; Dial. 2.4.3, 4.6.4, 5.34.1; 10.12.3; Apoc 6.2. – The use of this word relating to mental excitement may be compared with the English expression 'blaze out'. Burg (p. 53) considers the use of the word as due to vulgar exaggeration. Caesar and Tacitus do not use the word at all, Cicero only Tusc. 4.43 'Si nisi ira excanduit fortitudo' where no objection can be [illegible]. The word [illegible] occurs in [illegible] and [illegible] Claud. 40 Ner. 40 Vesp. 14, Flor. and vulg., in late Latin in [illegible] (see [illegible]); also in Glos. Sangall 912. 28, 3 (Warren p. 17) 'Excandunt – in iracundia [illegible]'. It is the usage of Petronius which marks the verb, however, as colloquial where it occurs frequently 53, 57, 85, 89, 98, 100, 105, 115, 13[illegible] (see Friedländer ad c. 53 p. 26 f.). Compare also the use of 'Excandescere' Ep. 18.15; 'Exandescit affectus'; Dial. 3.2.7 'ira' Ben. 4.39.3; N. q. 3.18.5; Ep. 53.6, 91.1 which occurs [illegible]

in Cicero in a metaphorical sense.

Excarnificare, Ep 24.14, 'in strumenta excarnificandi particulatim hominis', and metaphorically, Sat. 5.4.3. 'quantis excarnificati animi verba sunt'; Clem. 1.16.3 'praeceptor ... qui excarnificabit discipulos' – In the metaphorical sense the verb occurs in Ter. Heaut 873,* and Ammian 14.7.1, 14.9.6. In the non-metaphorical sense, in Cic. Nat. deor. Lucifer & Orcus (see Indices). In general cf the discussion of 'torquere' under [illegible] .25.

Excoquere, Dial 10.13.1c 'excoquendi in sole corporis cura' Compare the use of 'concoquere'. In a metaphorical sense it occurs at N.Q. 4.13.1, 'ac cor ipsum excoquit [illegible]'; in a technical sense of dyeing wool at N.Q. 1.13 ... The verb occurs in Plaut Pers. 52, ~~Terence Phorm 75~~ and in Lev. Hec. Fun. 105, in the metaphorical sense of vex. Edaudere the verb is found in Ter. Cato, Varro, Lucr. Cicero, Ov. Col. Plin maj. Tac. The sense of the compound is intensive.

Excutere is a word of good intensity but is a strong expression of vigorous action, in Auct. [illegible]

* cum [illegible] Ter. Andr. 173.

Seneca uses it very frequently in the sense of 'drive out' alone over forty times, and frequently in the sense of 'investigate'. It may be noted that Cicero employs the verb but ministram times, twice in his orations. Tacitus does not find its use particularly acceptable employing it but six times (Teuber and Graf). Szantyr notes its use in Tacitus, [illegible] used frequently in Apuleius (see Hildebrand to Met. 1.13.4y) and in Hieronymus and other authors of the period (see Götzer p. [illegible]), for Lucifer, Hauteel (ALL [illegible] has the force of 'wearing thoroughly'. The verb is used by Cicero Or. 1.246+ Ov. Tibull. Val. Max. Pertull. Seneca employs it at Dial. 10.2.5; Ep. 108.35; Ben. Antib 1.4.43.]

Exhortari The verb occurs in Verg. Aen. 8.570, 11.610 Ovid (six times, all in Met.) Col. Plin maj. and min. Quintil. Incilius (only Sail. 14) Val. max. Luct. Ling. Symm. ch. mly. ict. Luct. See Schulze, p. 211, who holds its use vulgar since it does not occur in Cic. [illegible]

+ and frequently Elsewhere (see Merguet)

'Exhortatio' first occurs in Plancus, ad Fam. 10.7.1, in Petron. 11

Tac. Hist. [illegible], 2.21, 3.5, 3.27; Ann. [illegible] (see [illegible] p. [illegible]).

The verb occurs in Seneca, Dial. 7.25.7, 9.5.2; Ep. 16.6,

[illegible]

Hortatio Ben. 2.35.3, Ep. 47.21, 52.14, 54.6, 94.19 + 21, 95.65. Other

Seneca uses 'hortari' Ben. 4.15.1, Ep. 15.[illegible]

'Cohortari', Ben 3.36.3, 4.17.2; 'dehortari' Ep 76.29. See

Summer, Cooper p. 207, Antib 1.496, for the active form

[illegible]

Emarcescere Ep. 112.3, 'Sunt et emarcuit et non habet vitia' Ro Plin. N. H. 15.121, Hier. in Is. 5.17.4. The verb is

very rare - in Bonnet p 200 for Gregory of Tours - 22L. 1.493.

Expallescere, Ep. 71.29; cf 'pallescere', Dial. 1.4.7. Elsewhere

the verb occurs in Cornific. 2.5.8, Ovid. Her. Sil. Ital.

The force is plainly intensive.

Emacere Ep. 94.31, 'Si tamen diuturna pestis non inficit

nec emacit' (See under verbs 'occidere' p. 253 a)

[illegible]

to death' - clearly intransitive in the sense of 'die to'

death', Horat. 2.19 (cf under verbs recure) The verb occurs in Plaut. Varr. Bell. afric. (Nöhden p. 380) Cic. (in metaphorical sense) Liv. 21.40.9, Tac Ann. 14.64 Plin. mai. Suet. Ennod, Ovid. (see indices) See further Antib. 1.460.

Exequi Ep. 93.4, 'Executi officia'; Ep 70.26, 'Exequi haec'. Cf Ep 82.10, 'Abscidat enim propriam et longam exsecationem'. In a legal sense the verb occurs at Dial. 3.12.2 'patres caecus est. exequar'; so the dig. Landgraf, S.C. 329, and Hauschild, p.268, hold the use of the verb in phrases as colloquial. See also Schmalz, Antib. 1.508. The force of the verb is quite similar to that of 'persequi'.

Ex aequare, Ep 31.4, 'clivum uno, si potes, spiritu exaequa' a proverbial phrase (so Otto, Sprüw p. 56). The verb occurs in Cic. only, Off. 2.20 in a translation, in Caesar not at all. Elsewhere in Eum. Lucret. Sulp. Verg. Ovid. Sen. (six times, four in first decade, Stacey p. 11) Catull. Val. Max. Ennod (see index)

Exsaniare; Dial. 12.3.1; Ep 86.6; Cels. Col (Cooper p. 279).

Exortare does not occur in Ovid. Tac. Cic. (see index.)

[illegible] elsewhere Lact. 2.4, Tim. 8.7, Sor. 5.140.

but in Nep. Vell. Quintil. Tac. Arnob. For citations from Seneca see discussion of 'devitare' - p. 100.

There also should be added the adjectives -

Efferus, for classic ferus'; Clem. 1.13.4, N.Q. 4.13.6, Ep. 83.20 88.7. The adjective occurs elsewhere in Lucret. Verg. Val. Flacc. Sen. Phoen. 264, Mela, Flor. Ammian. Salvian (see index); see further Anth. 1.445.

Evanidus, N.Q. 1.4.1, 3.13.1, Ep. 35.3, 122.4. This adjective is not commonly used. It occurs in Ovid Rem. Am. 653, Met. 5.435, Vitruv. 2.2.10, 2.8.7, Col. Plin. N.H., but not in Tac. See further Anth. 1.481.

To be noted also are the following verbs many of which are, in general, poetic.

Exaestuare, in a metaphorical sense at Dial. 3.1.4, Ep. 82.4; at Dial. 6.18.6 of the ocean, Ep. 79.2 of Aetna, Ep. 53.10 of [illegible]. [illegible] but is found in Lucret. Verg. Ov. Liv. Lucan Iustin. Oros. and other post-classic and late authors.

[illegible]

but frequently in Verg. Ov. Val. Flacc. and post-aug. prose.

Exsaltare, with intensive force, Ep. 73.2, 99.1; Liv. 40.28.2, Ov. Stat. Tac. Ann. 2.38, 3.17.

[illegible] Enn. [illegible] Cic. poet. [illegible] Verg. Ov. Lil. Stat. Val. Max. Petron. Plin. mai. in prose.

Exsurdare Ep. 94.vg; Hor. Sat. 2.8.38 (Porphyr. ad loc.) Val. [illegible]

Everberare, N.Q. 6.27.3, Verg. Ov. Cult (Vogel p. 6) Val. Flacc. [illegible]

Eviscerare N.Q. 4.2.10, 'ceteri amnes volunt terras et Eviscerent'; so Enn. Pacuv. Cic. poet. Verg. Lil. Stat. Apul. mag. 6 (Hildebrand ad loc.) Lact.

Worthy of remark also are.

Exarmare, of a ship Val. 12.19.7, Ep. 30.3, 88.34, of the pilot [illegible] Cic. [illegible] 2.16. [illegible] Mart. [illegible] inc. [illegible] Lampridi [illegible]

Exstimulare, Ep. 52.14, Ov. Col. Plin. mai. Prudent, see Antib. 1.vii; the intensive sense of the ex is apparent.

Evallescere, Ep. 94.31, Verg. Aen. 7.950, Hor. Ep. 2.1.201, Lucan 1.560, Plin. mai. Quintil. Tac. (Dial. 11.2 1.4.9.) Macrob. August.

Examinus, Dial. 12.19.7. Verg. Georg. Lib. 1.256, Hor. Sat. 1.6

For the doubtful form 'examinis' and 'examinus' see Neue E 89, Antiq. 1.1.64

[illegible]

Exaggerare, Dial. 7.23.1 'in quantumvis exaggerav illis.'

Wöhler p. 386 considers the word vulgar as used in the Bell. Hisp. and in Vitruv. The word also occurs in Varro, Sallust, (see Wri. p. 85 who acknowledges its vulgar nature). It cannot be however denied that it was accepted into good latinity for Cicero uses it freely in a metaphorical sense, as Seneca in this passage.

Exauctorare, Ep. 32.5; 'Exauctoratus' in a metaphorical sense. The verb is a military term. techn. occurring frequently in Livy (Ballas p. 190) in Plin. Ep. Tac. (4 times Lefebvre p. lex) Suet. (Wölfflin p. 24) Front. (Nitsch p. 31) Macrob. in Schmalz Stein. Bell. p. 41. We note that the verb 'auctorare' comes from the gladiatorial [illegible]

Exbacare, Dial. 6.4.5 and Dial. 10.2.4 is the reading

adopted by Jonace. It is not read by Mich-Kuhlen or Hertz who substitute 'offocare' following Madvig adv. crit. II. 362, and Berger Philol. 34 p. 04. The mss show variants, see Hertz adv. crit. Either word is very rare, 'offocare' occurring in Ador. and Petron; 'Effocare' is cited from Amp. serm. 3.1.+ I must confess that the reasons for emending do not seem to me to be especially convincing since the lectio difficilior is preserved in the mss. and we have proof of Seneca's fondness for ex-compounds.

[Eximanire, Dial. p. 20.5, Ep. 108-16.

The verb occurs in Caesar B.C. 1.48.5, Bell. Afr. 20.4, frequently in Cicero's orations especially in the Verrine orations then in Plin. mai. ict. and late latin. See the discussion by Woelfflin Caes. Felix p. 420, Thielmann ALL. 5. 525]

Eliquare, 'liberatus eliquatus est, i.q. 5.26.6. The verb occurs in Pers 1.95, Apul (see Wilhelmund to Met. 10.30 p. 30), Petron. Sact. Quintil. The preposition has force but the verb is very rare and can hardly be held acceptable.

Exonerare Ep. 86.3, 'in solum voluntarie [illegible]

+ Damler ALL. 5.143 rejects the form 'Effocare' for 'offocare'.

civitatem exoneravit' Dial. 12.7.4, 'superfluentis populi frequentia ad exonerandae urbis curam', Dial. 3.6.2, 'abstinentia corpus exonerat'. Elsewhere the verb appears at Nat. 5.4.2, Ep. 3.4, [illegible] 8.10.7 [illegible] Rem Pol. 11.3 [illegible] 'of ships'; Liv. Cant. (Smitzell to 0.30.12); Or. Petron. 27, 103, 107, 132, 133. Plin. mai. Tac. Dict. Equumach. (Schulze 195, and ict. Schulze holds its metaphorical use colloquial; this occurs in the Seneca, besides the passages quoted, at Ep. 3.4, 81.17. I hesitate to accept Schulze's position as I cannot see why the verb does not retain a perfectly clear force. The fact that Cicero does not use it is only evidence not proof. See further Haas p. 28.

Exponere is a post-classic form for 'apponere' (Antib. 1.506); Ep. 7.3, 'ad ictum expositi'; see Diomp. [illegible]

As a nautical term = to land a passenger see Ep. [illegible] —.

Exportare apo 11,0 in the meaning of 'banish' is found elsewhere in Lic. Verr. 1 [illegible] — in other senses the verb occurs frequently in Cic.

[illegible] 'wave up' [illegible] of incitare in similar meaning, p. [illegible]

The verb occurs in Cornific. 4.34.48, Cic. Verr. 5.15.38, Suet. Calig. 6, 38; Aug. 94, Claud. 8. in glosses Langall. 912; 5.218 (Warren p. 186) 'Expergefactus - a somno surgens.' Wölfflin (Ceres. Felix p. 423) says that the verb is colloquial and its was not favored in good latinity. The force of the preposition is not lost but compounds of 'pacare' belong very largely to the sermo plebeius (in p. 763)

Exsurgere, Ep. 30.1, 'infirmi corporis et exsucti.' 'Exsuctus' is found in Juven. 8.90, Gell. 20.8.3, Ammian. 30.4.3. Elsewhere the verb appears in Varr. Litteraw. Plin. Colu. Suet. Plautus uses the form 'exsurge', see Cooper p. 299. The verb is not [illegible]

Exsiccare, Dial. 0.4.1, 'oculos matris exsiccem'; N.Q. 3.27-4, 'ex humido spissa caligo nunquam exsiccantibus ventis'; 3.20.5, 'quemadmodum ebrietas, donec exsiccetur, [illegible]' Ep. 88.32, 'qui amphoram exsiccat.' The verb occurs in Cic. (but not in orations) Quint. Cic. ad Fam. 16.26, Hor. Plin. Quintil. cf. [illegible]

force, a near equivalent to the English 'dry up'.

Enervis, Dial. 7.7.3, 7.13.4; Ep. 71.23, 74.33, 92.8, 99.17 but D. 1.4.9 'Enervatum delicitatum.' The adj. [illegible]

[illegible]

'Enervus' in Apul. See Holstein, p. 15, and Antib. 1.465 for a discussion [illegible]

Enormis, Dial. 10.12.5 'in fructos non enormia'. Here Seneca [illegible] in the sense of 'not over the fitting i.e. the proper size' [illegible] reported in Gell. 10.2.10, he says of Vergil, 'diuersi generis versus et enormes et aliquid supra mensuram trahentis [illegible]' using [illegible] in the meaning of 'departing from the ordinary rule'. 'Enormis' elsewhere occurs in Plin. 2 and 7 Plin mai. Stat. Plin ep. Iac. Auct. Vopisc. Lamprid. Spartian. See especially Dalfelt [illegible] The adverb Enormiter 'contrary to rule', occurs at Nig. 1.7.3, 2.1.4 and in Plin mai. [illegible]

Enormitas, however, is used by Seneca signifying 'great size' 'Ecitiatem crurum et enormitatem pedum' a meaning which is not to be imitated in the use of the word in other [illegible] Hence the noun occurs again in Spart. Carac. 2, Capit. Gord 29. Veget. Cod. Theod. Diu., [illegible]

Schmalz however is incorrect in saying [illegible]

is the post classic substitute for 'inanime' or 'inhumanter', or that it occurs very frequently. At N.q. 1.7.3 it is contrasted with 'apte' at N.q. 2.1.4 he says, 'inaequalis et Enormiter projecta'. in both cases in the meaning, 'contrary to what is fitting, to the rule in the case'. The remarks of Schmalz are very misleading, [illegible].

The [illegible] in its proper [illegible] preposition of direction may of course be used in the composition as any other prefix. Schulze however (p. 212) following the lead of Rebling p. 30 (ed. 1. p. 32) holds that the use of the preposition to merely intensify belongs largely to the sphere of vulgar Latin. Cooper has not spoken of this class of words which is so much the more unfortunate because the class is quite worthy of a fuller investigation. To Schulze add, Rönsch p. 192, Götzer p. 183.

Includere, Ep. [illegible] 'Mart. 13.14 says, 'cindere quae cenas lactuca solebat avorum' so Quintil. 9.4.13. But Celsus as Seneca says 1.8. 'summes potiones frigida aqua includere' Similarly Seneca says at Dial. 1.19.5; 'os in secta spongia includi' The use of 'includere' for 'claudere' or 'concludere' occurs in the poets, Hor. Od 4.13.10, Propert, Sil., then in Plin maj. Plin. Ep. 2.11.18. The force of the 'in' is plainly for a certain intensification or the desire for a longer word than simple 'claudere'.

Indigere. Hauschild (p. 271) remarks on the fact

that 'indigere' at first used very freely in Cicero was later avoided and became very rare except in his correspondence; see also [illegible]. Seneca employs the word freely with the ablative, at Dial. 7.10.2, 7.7.2; Ben. 3.22.4, 3.35.2, 4.3.2, 6.27.1; N. Q. 1.15.4; Ep. 9.1 52.3, 101.8; with the genitive at Dial. 6.11.3; N. Q. 1.15.4; 'Egere' much less frequently, Dial. 3.13.4, Ben. 4.10.3; Ep 9.14, 95.28, 92.35, 94.19. See also Antib 1.661 – Thielmann Bl f. Bayr Gym. 1880, p. 953.

<u>Indere</u>; Schmalz in Antib 1.660 says that the use of 'indere' is post. classic except in the phrase 'nomen indere'. Thielmann (Philol. 42 p 357) remarks however that such a use of 'indere' is peculiar only to this period not surviving in the vulgate. See also Georges Vell. p. 49. Seneca says, Dial. 5.4.2, 'illi circumfusus sit an toti inditus'; N. Q. 1.17.[illegible]

<u>Incurrere</u> This verb belongs especially to Silver Latinity (see [illegible] silv lat p. 3). It occurs in Liv. Ovid Cels. Col. Stat. Plin. mai. and min. Tac. Suet.

Seneca uses it frequently, Dial. 1.1.6, 1.4.7, 2.5.4, 3.1.11 [illegible] 12.19.2; N.Q. [illegible] 20.12 [illegible] 22 [illegible] 121.15; pendurare is found at Dial. 1.4.6, 2.5.4, 4.33.3; Ep. 113.27, 118.16; obdurare, N.Q. 7.20.3, durare Ben. 1.5.3, Ep. 47.14, 98.8, in the meaning 'it lasts' (see Hütemast p. 344, Vogel Cont p. 10)

ingerere, Ben. 1.12.1, 'auctorem suum ingerit et inculcat' Ep. 29.7, circulatores ... in faciem ingerent; N.Q. 7.25.5; 'stellarum quae se ingerunt nobis'. Caesar does not use the word, Cicero only Verr. 3.09 (see Antii 1.6,5. The verb in its various meanings occurs in [illegible] Ter. Verg. Liv. Ov. Plin. mai. Col. Petron. Val. Flacc. Stat. Cont. Tac. Tertull. p. 61) The force of the 'in' here is however apparent and the verb is to be chiefly noted as a poetic word, in general, [illegible] word.

Inhabitare, Ep. 102.27, 'istae corpus in [illegible]

The verb occurs in Ov. Petr. Plin. mai. Hyg. Pert. vulg. Arnob. 1 ct. Symmach. as a transitive; in Plin min. Apul. Cantros. vulg. 1 ct. as an intransitive according to Schulze, p. 213, who holds its use to be vulgar.

In especially Antib 1.680 and add for late latin the form 'inhabitatio', Geiger p.72. The verb does not appear to differ from 'habitare' which occurs at Ep. 08.9, 90.43; Dial. 9.9.3; see further Scharnagl p.27, and compare 'inhabitantes' Plin. Ep. 7.27.6 [illegible]

in morari, Ep. 2.2, 40.4, 85.1, (cf Hoppe p.12) The verb has an intensive force. It occurs in Cels. Col. Plin mai. + min. Val. max. quintil. Justin. Lact. Aug. frequently in Symmach. Tac, Arnob. (Scharnagl p.27). Schulze p.213 holds its use to be vulgar; see Antib. 1.627.

As poetic words, or to be further noted, are the following.

incalescere, N.q. 4.13.5. Propert. Ov. Liv. Col. Tac. Valin. Ammian. Schulze p.192 holds its use vulgar but it is hard to feel sure of his position. The 'in' however has only intensive force.

inquirere, is held a poetic word by Cyrcyzwicz; Tac. p.12. It was first used in prose by Livy (Stacey p.30) especially in the first decade. In Seneca it occurs at Dial. 6.22.8, 8.4.3, 11.9.2, 7.

intepescere, Ep. 67.1, 78.23, is a rare word which occurs in Ov. Her. 10.94, Petron. 94, Col. Scribon. Ammian. [illegible]

[illegible]

with ALL 1.476 – The 'in' appears to have only intensive force.

inspuere, appears to be almost confined to Seneca & Pliny. Dial. 5.38.1 and 2; 12.13.7. It occurs elsewhere in Plin. N.H. and Suet, Serv. to Aen. 2.247 (Georges); 'inspútare' only in Plautus. The force of the preposition is however plain in Seneca and [illegible]†

In a similar way as compounds in 'in' Schulze p. 218, discusses [illegible] p. 20, Rönsch p. 195; Gölzen p. 183.

occallescere, N.Q. 4.13.10, 'Emortuae fauces et occallatae cibis ardentibus.' The verb occurs in Plaut. Asin. 419, Ovid Met. 14.282 & Cels. 4.24 in a literal sense, in a metaphorical sense in Cic ad Att. 2.18.4, Plin Ep. 2.15.2, Col. 8.16.6. The verb must be denied to [illegible]

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† Inedia; see espec. Cooper p. 251, Woelfflin ALL 4.40. In Seneca Ep. 70.9

be employed here. On one reading the whole passage it is evident that a certain intensity of expression is aimed at.

obdurare, (cf. indurare) occurs as an intransitive in Cicero ad Att. 12.3.1 (Meyer p. 30) and is also found in Plaut. Asin. 322, Catull. Hor. Ov. In its transitive use in Symmach. Lact. Ict. & other late authors, Schulze p. 219 [illegible] Suetonius [illegible] it intransitively at Nep. 3.20.3, where its use must be ascribed rather to his poetic vocabulary.

Affirmare, Ep. 98.7 affirmata res must be looked upon as an archaic-vulgar word. It occurs in Plaut. Amph. 646, Bacch. 1199, Pers. 322, Ter. Hec. 454, Heaut. 1003 Cic. ad Attic 1.11.1, Pliny Ep. 7.27.8 (Stolstein p. 21) Suet. Tib 25, Apul. Met. 7.28, 10.10 and frequently in the vulgate (Kaulen p. 180, Rönsch p. 190f.) in late Latin in Prosper affirmare animum (see Index)

opplere, N. Q. 6.25.1.

The word is archaic (see Weissenborn to Livy 22.49.6) occurring in Enn. Plaut Ter. Impif. Varr. r.r. Cic nat. deor. 2.24.63, red. in Sen. 4.10, Liv. Tac. [illegible] Oros. (see Index).

Mirasci, Dial. 2.19.2, 5.40.2, 9.2.1, Ep. 50.9.

The verb is very rare occurring in Livy but once 1.31.3 (see Weissenborn [illegible]) and Claud. Mamert. The word is probably vulgar and perhaps archaic since it may be easily inferred that Livy was copied from one of his sources.

oblatrare, Dial. 5.43.1, 'Olim oblatrantem titi'. First in Seneca, then in Sil. Ammian. Auctores. Lact. (Brüsch p 83) Seneca also employs circumlatrare, Dial. 6.22.6 which Elsewhere only occurs in late latin, conlatrare (not cited Elsewhere) at Dial. 7.17.1 in a metaphorical sense. So latrare, in similar meaning, occurs in Hor. Sat. 2.1.30 (see Fritsche ad loc.) Varro. Stat. Petron 119. The preposition seems to have retained its force.

obluctari. (cf conluctari p. 140) Dial 7.25.0 - The verb occurs in Ling. Lat. Plat. Col. Cl. [illegible] Ausonius. Ling Symmach (Schulze p 220) [illegible] Index). Schulze holds its use vulgar (cf conluctari)

obtutare, Dial. 1.4.16, Clem 1.6.4. The verb occurs in Plaut. Cic ad Att. 12.16, Pliny, Ep. 9.13-17.

Tac. Suet. [illegible] - It is an intensive form for the simple 'tentare.'

Worthy of mention are,

obiacere, Ep. 115.6. A poetic word according to Stacey (p.12) which Livy used four times in the first decade. For its post-classic use see Holstein, p.27.

obhaerescere, Dial. 9.8.3 'utique enim pecunia sua obhaesit' occurs in Lucret, Suet, Aurel. Vict. (ignot.) - The force of the 'ob-' is not apparent in use of the verb in this passage; note also the inceptive form of the verb.

obiurgare, is classic in the sense of 'scold'; in the sense of 'beat, cudgel' it occurs at Ben 4.36.2, Dial. 5.12.6; cf Petron. 34, 'colaphis obiurga pueruum' Pers. 5.169, Suet Calig 20, Oth. 2.

So obiurgatio, = 'a thrashing' in Petron 4, and 132. As opposed to 'lenitiones,' it occurs in Seneca, Ep. 94.39 'obiurgationes;' s. in Cicero.

obleuire, Dial. 5.9.1 is cited only from Seneca. The force is intensive.

obsiri, Dial. 9.15.2, is a poetic word (see Stacey p.28).

obuiti, Ep 120.10, is also poetic (Czyczkiewicz p.12); Livy first uses it in prose (Stacey p.32, Hüttner p.346).

obumbrare, N. Q. 1. 1. 11, for 'obscurare' occurs in Verg. Ovid. and post-classic prose. As a poetic word (see Neue [illegible]).
For occidere, as a substitute for simple 'cadere', see verbs. p. 253.

Verbs compounded with per-

See Schulze p. 215 with litterature and Cooper p. 283 for a discussion of these compounds, who notes that the use of the prefix in the sermo plebeius died out and is only found in a few of the Romance languages. See also Rönsch p. 195 and Sölzer v. 184. It may be noted that this is not a favorite suffix with Seneca.

+ perconari, Ep. 90. 46. So Haase. Hense simply copies the mss AB 'preconari', Bücheler writes 'et ire conarique'. The passage may be noted 'reprehendunt animos et detinent et perconari totos vetant' The intensification in 'totos' and 'perconari,' 'make a thorough trial' is quite in Seneca's style.

perconare, N. Q. 3. 1. 3, 'itaque debemus aut perconare mentem aegram', cf. Ep. 104. 15 'animum bonum [illegible] sanari: maius est [illegible]

ut gestatione curetur' Ep. 4.22 'nisi [illegible] habitudo ille curetur'. Percurare is further found in Liv. Curt. Col. Plin. mai. With this, cf. 'persanare' Ep. 8.2 a word occurring Elsewhere in Plin. mai.

perlitare, N. q. 3.28.5, with the idea of exactness. The word occurs elsewhere in Col. and Sil. (Cooper p.286)

To be further noted are —

persedere. Ep. 108.5, 'multis, a quibus philosophia amari desiderat' The word is rare occurring in Livy, 45.39.18, (see Weissenborn ad loc.) Curt. Plin. mai. Suet. Claud.

permadescere, Dial 1.4.9; Ep. 70.3. The verb occurs in Seneca first (SLHL ALL 1.476) in Col, Mart. 5.44.2 5.25.8 (Stephani p.81) and Prudent.

perpremere, Ep 99.18, is a poetic word which is found Elsewhere in Hor. Ep. and Ovid

pervigilare, Dial. 5.29.1; Ep. 36.9. Plaut. Verg. Ovid Lui. Plin. Justin. Tac. [illegible] Suet. 83. Styles it poetic

percurare, Dial. 10.2.4; N. q. 3.prol.6; Apoc 5.3 A poetic word in Hor. Verg. Ov. Val. Flacc. Sil. Col. Petr.

Pliny Ep. (Stolstein p.22)

permetiri, Dial. 11.17.5, 'Italiae ac Siciliae oras errabundus permensus'. The text is found in Sum. Plant. (see Plin. 10. Col. Plin. Ammian.

For compound adjectives in *per* see Cooper, p.252 who notes their great prevalence in the letters of Cicero. See also the treatment by Gölzer pp 163-6. It is surprising to note how meagre the results from Seneca. It shows conclusively that he did not favor the use of the prefix.

peringratus, Ep. 98.11. The form is very rare and is not cited outside of Seneca. At Ben. 3.1.3 Seneca uses 'ingratissimus'. For *pergratus* see Spengel to Auctor. 5.7.5; Köhler, p.38. Stünkel, Varro p.73.

perosus†, Dial. 10.6.3. Stacey p.29 cites Klotz, Stilistik 33, as referring the use of this word which occurs three times in the 3rd book to the patronizing [illegible] Livy. It occurs frequently in Tertullian, Martial, ALL. 3.27, and in the glossaries Sangall 912 (Warren p.174 and 218). See further the Antib. 2.258 for a full [illegible]

† 'perosi omnem letum [illegible] fuerunt'

Seneca should be added to Schmalz' citations *pertritus*, Ep. 63. 12. Elsewhere in Sen. rhet. and Col.

It may be noted in all the words cited under this head that the 'per' has a clear intensive force and that the great majority of them are largely used by the Latin poets.

Compounds in *prae*

Schulze, p. 221, speaks of compounds in *prae* in which the preposition aids to make the verb more emphatic. This class is not discussed by Cooper.

'*praefringere*, crura', Dial. 5. 18. 1 but 'frangere crura', Dial 5. 32. 1. Plautus uses 'diffringere' or 'suffringere' see the note of Lorenz to Mil. 156.

'*praepulsare*. Sen. [illegible] 'accipiunt praepulsant'

The word is used by Verg. Aen. 8. 503, Tac. and Gell.

praemordere, Clem 1. 5. 5, 'nulliebre est furere in ira ferarum vero et ne generosarum quidem praemordere et urgere proiectos.' The verb elsewhere occurs in Plaut frag. and Lucan –

'*praeponderare*' Sen 6. 4. 1, Clem 1. 2. 2 [illegible]

Schulze p. 222 believes the word is [illegible]. It occurs in [illegible] Cod. Theod. and Symmach. See the Index 2.327.

praevalere, Dial. 4.19.2, 9.8.1, 9.4.2. The verb occurs in Plin. mai. and min. Tac. (Kleiber p. 63) Hist. Suet. Phaedr. [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] (Schwenger p. 28) and in Oros. (see Index); For full discussion see Antib 2.388, where it is shown that the word first appears in Liv.

praegravare, ~~Ep 9.8.9~~ Dial. 7.8.1; Chron. 1.24.1, Hendiadys occurs in Hor. Ep. Liv. Col. Suet. Ennod. Oros. Lucifer, (See Indices)

praesumere, Ep. 107.3, 'pulsa praesumpsit' Ep. 117.3. praesumptio = opinion 'mendax [illegible] praesumptio omnium hominum.' Also [illegible] in Plin. Ep. (Laquerre p. 57). The word does not occur in Cic. or Caes. but in the changed meaning 'to be presumptuous' it becomes a [illegible] in Suet. See Schulze p. 222, Sölzer p. 277, and the indices to Salvian, Oros.

[illegible]

praecox, Dial. 10.6.2, 'with audacia'. The word came evidently from rustic speech. It occurs in Col. Plin mai. Quintil. Auson. Symmach. Schulze p. 221 considers it vulgar. See the Antib. 2.318.

praeproperus. Dial. 6.12.3 'mana [illegible] praeproperus'. The word occurs in Cic. ad Fam. 7.8.1 ad Att. 1.1.1, Livy, Sil. Val. Max., cf. Wri, p. 65 + Meyer, p. 48, who considers it vulgar; see also Woelfflin Rhein. Mus. 34. 169. The adverb 'praeproperè' occurs in Plaut. Liv. Quintil + Suet.

praerapidus. Dial. 3.12.5 'celeritas [illegible] rapidus', p. 2 [illegible] with 'amnis'. Elsewhere the adjective is found in Livy 29.32.9 Curt. and Sil. Ital. It is probably to be considered vulgar.

Of verbs compounded with re for which see Cooper, p. 293, for verba decomposita and Schulze the following may be noted.

recogitare, Dial. 7.2.3. The verb occurs in Plaut. Cic. ad Qfr. 2.2.1 and Col. It was evidently avoided in the classic period; see Antib 2.438, with 'recogito' [illegible] be compared 'reminiscor' Dial. 5.36.2, 'dicta mea reminiscor' which Edelman supposes in Cæsal, [illegible] p. 6,

recolligere, Ben 1.9.5, Epist. 15 v.3.

It is a verbum decomp. It was [illegible] in classical times occurring in Cic ad Att. 1.5.5 and post-classical in Ov., Luc., Plin mai and min., Justin, (all Cooper p.292)

Compare, ALL 10.424, Holstein p.29.

Quinum nostrum formare incipimus et rec—

recongere, Ep. 50.5, - In a transferred and vulgar sense, Petr. c.43, and in late Latin in Tertull. To be designed to colloquial language

repercutere, Dial. 3.8.7, Ben 2.17.4, N.Q. 5.13.2. The verb is largely poetic occurring in Verg. Ovid. Liv. Tac. Curt.

refovere, Dial. 10.5.2, 'refovente fracta arma'; Dial. 12.9.8 'refovet fractas et adflictas partes' is a poetic word for 'reficere', and occurs in Verg. Stat. Sil. Val. and post-class. prose in Plin. Ep. Curt. Tac. Suet. Gell. Spart. (All Holstein p.29)

[repraesentare] is a business term which Seneca uses at Ben. 2.4.2; Ep. 17.10. It occurs in Cic ad Att. 12.2.5; 12.2.9 ad Fam. 16.14, Suet. Front dig. See the Lexicon.]

reiciere Dial. 11.10.3 (propitia respicit Dial. 9.5.4) fortuna respexit; cf Dial. 10.2.5, Ben. 1.7.1; N.Q. 1. Prol. 3. In the meaning of 'look kindly upon' as here in Seneca the word is partly discussed by Otto p.110 note. It occurs in this meaning in Plaut Bacch. 638, Ter. Ad. 943, frequently in Cicero's Epistles (Süpfle-Böckel to ad Att. 7.1.2), in Verg. Ecl. 1.28 (cf Calp. Ecl. 4.46) Ovid, Her. 1.313, Hor. Od. 1.2.30 and ~~frequently~~ in ~~the Scholl~~ Ecclesiastical latin, Lucifer, Commod in. Aug. (see Index); cf also Antib. 2.464.

reverberare, Clem. 2.5.4 is a post-classic word in Sen. Rhet. Cut. Col. Apul. Ammian. Claud.

As poetic forms may be cited refluere N.Q. 2.7.2, which Schmalz (Antib 2.447) says occurs in the poets and Plin. mai. only in prose; reluctari, Dial. 9.6.2 (see p.1); which Schmalz, p.48, notes is a poetic

resplendere, Ben. 4.30.4; N.Q. 1.13.2, which elsewhere occurs at Verg. Aen. 12.741, Claud. in, vulg;

retemptare, Dial. 10.10.3; Ep 72.1 which is found frequently in Ovid, then in Lucan and Val. Flacc.

The adjectives reciprocus which occurs at N.Q. 4.2.6

occurs also in Varr. then post-classic in Plin. mai. Sell. Hier and the Grammarians[+]. Add the citation from Seneca to Schmalz's treatment (Antib. 7 439)

Compounds with sub.

Schulze (p. 216.) believes that verbs compounded with sub which express a diminution in meaning should be assigned to the Sermo familiaris. This view is opposed to that of Guericke (p. 39) who does not con- [illegible] The latter position I believe to be the correct one, while still recognizing the fact that while the prefix became less productive in later latin, it still lasts in the Romance languages and did not suffer [illegible] in such a pronounced degree as its opposite 'per' (see Cooper p. 280). The difference in the position of per and sub in their relation to colloquial latinity is a difficult one to clearly understand by [illegible] be felt. Cooper (p. 286) assigns in general the adjectives compounded with per 'sub' to the Sermo Cotidianus, if [illegible]

+ In this sense is [illegible], see [illegible] Stufle [illegible] 15.

[illegible] I have, in consequence of my view, cited but such words as may be proved colloquial by outside evidence.

<u>subperturbare</u> is undoubtedly a word of the colloquial vocabulary. Not only is the verb doubly compounded, but at Apoc 13.3 where it occurs 'pusillum subperturbabatur,' we have either a colloquial redundancy or a loss of feeling for the preposition. The word is not cited elsewhere (Rönsch p. 212)

<u>succutere</u> N. Q. 5.1.1 'seito illud (mare) non stare sed [illegible] is another instance, [illegible] parallel to subperturbare, 'levitas' or 'sub' being unnecessary.

<u>suggerere</u> which occurs at Ep 24.1 is discussed by [illegible]

Not belonging to the finer speech may be held those forms in which 'sub' has supplanted and driven out the preposition which formed the compound in the classic period. So at Ep 88.20 Seneca says 'nec enim aeque geometrae [illegible] et subpeditat' for [illegible] 'Geometrae' [illegible] Seneca

Elsewhere usez freely. A more striking example occurs in the use of *succurrere* for the classic 'occurrere'. Praun (p. 107) notes that 'occurrere' disappears in Vitruvius and is replaced by 'succurrere'. In Cicero 'succurrere' occurs only ad Att. 14.1.2, ad Fam 16.21.6; Brut ad Fam 11.1.4, (Süpfle Böckel ad loc., Gelhard p. 37) Petronius also uses the word at c. 102 (bis). In Seneca it occurs frequently. [illegible] N.Q. 7.29.2; Ep. 3.1, 53.3, [illegible].

Of adjectives compounded with sub may be noted

Subdolus Ep 49.12, 104.23.

This word occurs frequently in Plautus, Sall. Jug. 38.1, Caes B.G. 7.31 Ovid. Tac.

[illegible] D.al. [illegible]

First in Celsus, 5.28.4, then in Seneca (Cooper p. 258); see also Meyer p. 48 and ALL. [illegible] 404, Blümner.

One or two verbs compounded with *trans* may next be considered. [illegible] In Schulze

Tradere Schmalz, Antib 2.608, remarks that 'Epistolae [illegible]

'dare'. To his remarks add the citation from Seneca Ep. 3.1 'Epistulas ad me perferendas tradidisti ut [illegible] amico tuo' Transfugere Dial. 8.1.4, 10.16.4; Ben 3.23.104 (due here to [illegible] perhaps); transfuga Ben 3.27.4 Ep 8.5

Caesar used 'perfugere' and 'perfuga' and so the Classic prose in general. In consequence Köhler p 388, Landgraf Eloc. p. 14, Burg p. 55 and Thielmann Comific. p. 40 all unite in calling the form with 'trans' the vulgar one. It may be noted that at Seneca's day the forms with 'trans' are quite as frequent in Livy and Tacitus than those with 'per' and by this time the word which originally, no doubt, belonged to the sermo castrensis had been received into good latinity.

Transscribere Ep. 4.2, 'transscripserit in vivos'. It may be noted that 'transcribere', in this sense is very frequent in late latin in Hegesipp & Ambros; see Rönsch, Coll. Phil. p 79. Seneca appears to be alone in this metaphorical use at his period.

Transvorare, Ben. 2.6.1; Aug. Stier. Gregory of Tours, see Bonnet p 102.

A strengthening which was very commonly employed in colloquial and vulgar latinity was the use of the frequentative for the simple verb with no distinction in meaning.

Cooper (p. 205) has treated fully the use of these verbs – for discussions on separate authors see Lorenz to Mil. 3.2 for Plautus, Wri p. 74 ff for Sallust, Köhler p. 3 for the Bell. Afric. and Bell. Hisp.; the frequent use of forms for Livy, [illegible] Eussicke p. 24 for Bell. [illegible], Schulze p. 185 for Symmachus for general discussions, Helbing p. 16, Wölfflin Philol. 34, 159 and ALL 4. 204, for romance Meyer-Lübke II. p. 022. Cooper p. 200 gives many additional citations. We should naturally expect to find this characteristic in the latinity of [illegible]. For this use of frequentative verbs may be mentioned the following:

<u>affectare</u>. Schmalz (Antib 1. 115) points out the fact that except in the phrase 'iter affectare', Cicero does not use this verb. But it occurs in Sallust, Livy uses it twenty times in all decades, and it appears [illegible]

in post-classic literature. Seneca in comparison with the bulk of his works fully equals or surpasses Livy in using the verb six times, Dial. 5.34.3, Clem. 1.19.9, N.Q. 1 Prol. 6, Ep. 41.6, 88.2, 89 ; but the idea of 'earnestly seek' appears in all these citations - See further [illegible] Ep. 10.11

agitare 'consilia agitare' Ep. 10.2. For a discussion of this form for the ordinary 'consilia agere' see Bünker p. 63, Wri § 74 -

adventare. - Schmalz (Antib 1. 98) makes the statement that 'adventare' denotes haste and is a true intensive. But his examples cited show that it might as easily have said that 'adventare' was a favored verb in describing military operations and it may be fair to assume that the intensive force - [illegible] of the colloquialism of the sermo cotidianus that pressed [illegible]. This would account in a certain manner for its range of use in the language as it appears most constantly in the historians. In consequence, Seneca [illegible] it but a few times. Wölfflin (ALL 3.558) says that the verb implies that ending of the action is not far off - a [illegible]

Explanation of the meaning of the form. Seneca uses the vert at 32.3; si equitem adventare suspicaneris ac fugitantem persequi [illegible] in the notion, sense of [illegible] approach. So at N.Q. 1.6.1, 'ut ait Vergilius noster 'et imbri ingens arcus' cum adventat imber.' 'When the storm is close at hand'. Similarly at Ep. 30.4, 'adventat hora illa inevitabilis' 'is close at hand'. Woelfflin's explanation fits perfectly the citations from Seneca. Schulze (p.186) following Schmalz too readily, I believe, infers that if no haste is [illegible] the vert is [illegible] with the best citation in Seneca cf Sall. Iug. 36.4 'dies adventabat' where Wri (p.79) finds no fault with the usage. It may also be noted that Tacitus, a far more careful writer than Seneca, uses 'adventare' at least twenty-five times.

Concitare and excitare, it may be noted, are the regular forms in [illegible], [illegible] at N.Q. 6.13.1, at N.Q. 6.30.2, Seneca writes 'concitat [illegible]'

Captare with true intensive force in the sense of 'Earnestly strive for' is frequent in Seneca occurring [illegible] times - 'bonum captare', occurs at Ep. 5.7

for which Plaut. Mil 709 says 'requiant noctu ut somnum capiam' but an intensive force is felt in Seneca. The only uses of the verb worthy of note occur at N. q. 4 prol. 3 'artifices sunt ad capiendos superiores; crede mihi, capiemus' where the change in form is noticeable. Similarly at Ep. 102. 20 he uses the phrase 'capiare inter se' with 'luxus' but at Ben. 4.25.1 he says 'interrogatione insidiosa capiamur' There perhaps we have a colloquial use of the frequentative verb.

<u>cubitare</u> = 'to lie down to sleep', Ep. 90.14 'se complicant in dolio et in eo cubitant'. The verb occurs in Plaut. Cic. Lact. 15.36. Col & Tac. and does not appear to differ from the simple form; Gölzer p. 177.

<u>dormitare</u>, Ep 22 6, 'dormitare to pay [illegible]' The verb occurs in Plaut Cic. (but not in the orations) Hor. Quintil. Valg. Plin. (Gölzer p 177); 'dormitatio' is late latin see Rönsch (p 9.) [illegible]

<u>discultare</u> Ep 45.9, 'nam cetera eius (fortuna) tela .. frandin; more discultant. With this compare Vergil [illegible] 'tuncque ille dissilunt' [illegible] Pliny [illegible] says [illegible] An intensive force may

[illegible] [illegible] for 'febriculae' see denominative verbs [illegible]

[illegible] as the equivalent of [illegible] or [illegible] is [illegible] held by Schulze p. 188 and Hauschild p. 25 to be the vulgar form. Plaut and Terence use the word freely, Cicero but once (see Hauschild) Horace, Tibull. Liv. Plin. mai. Suet. Lact. etc. [illegible] the verb [illegible] only twice according to Jonas (II. p. [illegible]) at 10.26.11 and 27.48.16. Lorenz to Plaut. Pseud 408; homines qui gestant quique auscultant crimina [illegible] the verb has lost its intensive feeling. Seneca uses this expression at Ep. 123.8 [illegible]. But at N. Q. 6.6.2 '(aqua) gestare gravissimam partem mundi' and at Dial. 6.11.1 'solida et aeterna gestasse';[+] the verb appears to be used with the colloquial lack of feeling. 'Gestari' and 'gestatio' referring to exercise are frequently used in Seneca (see Busse Seneca vol. III) in the ordinary post classic use. For this meaning of the word see further Holstein p. 21

[illegible]. Ep. 52.9 '[illegible] philosophi [illegible]' [illegible] Ep. 71.34 – [illegible]

Clem. 1.25.5, 'diis ipsis manus intentantem'; [illegible].

[+] Cf. N. Q. 2.6.3 'gestante vento' D. 1.5.2 'tantum rerum gestantem'

[illegible]'. With these citations, compare Ep 48.8, 'ad te manus intendimus'; Ben. 5.14.2, 'ad deos manus porrigere'. Livy uses the verb six times with intensive force (Jones p.13) but the expression 'tendere manus ad deos' is the usual one at 5.21.14, 10.19.17, 24.16.10, 26.9.8, 35.31.3 (Bailey p.70) 'Intentare' with 'manus' occurs at B. Afr. 22.4 (Höhle p.39), and in Petron. 9, 'intentari in oculos digiti [illegible]': 108, 'intentans in oculos Tryphaenae manus'; 122 v. 155 'ambas intentans cum voce manus ad sidera'. Seneca further uses the noun 'intentatio' which occurs only in his writings and is found at Dial. 4.4.2, 'ne oculi ad intentationem supitam digiforum conformantur'. Since he uses the simple form 'manus tendere' we may infer that the frequentative form, though an intensification of the feeling is perceptible, must belong rather to the sermo cotidianus.

The verb has so far lost its force in Seneca that at Dial. 1.4.16 he says 'nisi in quam frequens venitis incursat'. So, at Dial. 12.2.5, he says, 'tot metus quos sine intervallo in te incursantis pertulisti' with which compare Dial. 4.27.4, 'nervi [illegible]

incurrunt'. Hence we find the secondary formation 'incursitare' which is peculiar to Seneca occurring at Dial. 4.30.5, 5.6.4, Ep. 110.7, (see Hoffman p. 1[illegible]); cursitare occurs in Cic. nat. deor. 2.115, in Hor. Plin. Suet. Vict. Vitrus. Ovid (see Index); with 'curso' are compared [illegible] 'quadrupedi circa Nicaeam [illegible]' in which Jean see no frequentative or intensive force. In Sallust this word occurs at Jug. 12.5, 83.5 and Wri (p. 82) judges its use to belong to the sermo cotidianus. Vergil uses it at Aen. 9.24, Livy eight times, frequently with no distinction from the simple verb (Jones p. [illegible]). It occurs also in Plin. mai. min. and Tac, see Stolstein p. 28; in late latin in Claud. mamert. (see Sedlig). Again compare the use of offensare, Dial. 7.3.1 'nunc velut in tenebris vicina trancinna offensantes ea ipsa quae desiderantur'; at Ben. 5.25.6, he speaks of the 'offensacinnea [illegible]' which appears elsewhere in a [illegible] sense in Plin. and Suetn. for the usual 'offendere'. 'Offensare' is used by Livy only at 25.39.9 (see Jones p. 19, and Weissenborn ad loc.); Caesar and Cic. [illegible] seem -

employ the word, Cicero using 'offendere' = to stumble against (Antif. 2.18.). The verb elsewhere appears in Lucret. and Plautus. That there is a feeling, in the verb, of repetition in the passage cited from Seneca may be allowed, but certainly 'offensation[es]' does not necessarily have the meaning of 'repeated mistakes'.

[illegible] occurs in Plaut. Afran. Lucret. B. Afric. Hirt. Cic. espec in Inuict. Sen Clement 13.39, Dom. 31.83 [see frequent] Tac. Ovid (frequently) Petron. Luc. Val. Max. Ammian vulg, oft in dig.; see Thielmann Comific. [illegible], Woelfflin Philol 34.143[+], Landgraf Cic. Eloc. p. 31. In Seneca it is found at Dial. 5.13.3, 7.7.3; Clem. 1.3.5, N. Q. 5.15.4; Ep. 60.4, 104.22, 115.9. An interesting comparison may be made of Ep 33.8, 'sub alienis umbris latentes' and Clem. 4.13.1, '[illegible]' + showing that Seneca uses the verb at times without feeling for the form. Compare also 'delitescere', p. 130.

Obiectare: Clem. 1.13.2, 'bestiis hominem obiectat.' with which compare Dial. 10.13.7, 'bellum obiecerat' The regular phrase was 'bestiis [illegible]' [illegible].

+ Liv. Sup. 4.47.5 'sub tribunicia umbra .. delituisse' [illegible] 4.20.4.

in Cicero Rosc. Am. 26.91, Suet. Ner. 37, Calig 27, Suetonius [illegible]. Sallust Jug. 7.1 says 'periculis obiectare' which [illegible] p 81 [illegible]

Vergil Aen. 7.751 and 12.229 makes a similar use of the verb. At Dial. 7.27.5 'obicite Platoni -- mihi ipsi Alcibiadem et Phaedrum obiectate' the verb has plainly an Aeneid force and is correctly employed. Regarding the verb however it may be noted that of the four times that Livy uses it three are in the first decade. In Calc Latin the verb occurs in Claud. Mam. (see Index)

Peraqitare, has really a double intensification but Even Caesar adds still further to it by saying B.C. 1.80.2 'vehementius peraqitati' Seneca uses the verb at Dial. 3.7.1 'stimulus peraqitavit mis itque in pericula audacem'; Ben. 3.37.2, 'Aetna maiore vi peraqitata'. The verb elsewhere appears in Col. and Plin. mai.; its omission in Cicero and Tacitus may be noted.

Perspectare: Ep 66.51, 'Et manum suam in hostili [illegible]

occurs in Plaut. Mezt. 815, Suet. Aug. 98, Pomponi. (Cooper p. 212) and does not apparently differ from its simple form.

persultare Dial. 1.4.14, 'super durata glacie stagna persultant .. captant .. occupat ... instruat'; Dial. 4.31.6, 'pueris pariter ac feminis persultantibus fastis'. The word is not found in Cicero or Caesar but occurs in Lucret, Liv. Tac. Oppid. Fundent. It is again a species of double intensive. The heaping up of frequentative forms in the first citation is worthy of notice.

pensare occurs very frequently in Seneca, Dial. 7.4.4; Ben. 3.9.3, 6.4.1, 6.4.2; N.Q. 3 prol. 4; 3.25.5, 3.29.5; Ep. 18.1; elsewhere in Tac Ep. 2.1.29 N. Lin. (eight times limited Equally between 1st and 3d decades, Torus p. 14). Cant (see Müllgeld to Sen. Ben.) Val. max. Col. Plin. Lucan. Tac (see Lindeman to Dial. 40, p. 294) Tronto (see Ep. 1.1.1) Vell. Pat. (Georges, p. 1.1.1) Cels. (Cooper, p. 1.1.1) The numerical comparison between Sen. and Seneca is interesting. See Intro.

repensare also occurs at Dial. 4.32.1. N.Q. 5.8.4. It is found elsewhere in Vell. Pat. (Georges p. 3.1.1) in Cels.

Lact. Symmach. (Schulze p 169) ict. Schulze holds it to be vulgar. (See also Rinsch Stud [illegible]) if equivalent to 'Compressare.'

Here also may be included 'dispessare' Dial. 10.8.3, 12.9.3; Ben 1.10.2; N. q. 1 prol. 5; Ep 74.28 which occurs in Livy but from [illegible] [illegible] (p 19) [illegible]. The verb is used of earthquakes at N. q. 5.17.5, 6.14.2, 6.24.4 or of internal disturbances within the Earth's crust; 'quassare caput' is found at Dial. 3.19.2 and [illegible] (but Ovid Fast. 6.400 says 'Quatere caput'); at Dial 2.6.1, Seneca says 'quassandarum urbium'; Ep. 94.61 'arietibus ac machinis quassent.' In other authors, Ovid Met. 12.451 and 15.71 uses the simpler verb in referring to Earthquakes; 'caput quassare' or 'quassatio' occurs in Plaut Bacch. 36 5; Merc. 600, Asin 403, (angel), Cien. 9.292, Val. Flacc. 1.521. Seneca also says 'quassatio membrorum' at N. q. 3.15.4, Ep 95.17; similarly at Phaen. 530. That an intensive or iterative force may be read into 'quassare' when referring to some natural phenomenon or to the shaking of the heavens is clear in Plaut Cis Rep. [illegible] Film. [illegible]

is evident, but as applied to the battering of a wall it may be noted that Livy uses simple 'quatere' at 21.10.10, Orosius, quassare (as Seneca) at 4.20.32, [illegible] (p. [illegible])

Livy uses the verb 9 times (Jonas p 20) sometimes with loss of feeling. Kisling shows (1951) that quassare is the form which remains in Romance.

reptare. Dial. 12.1.1, ad obligandas vulnera ve. tra reptare', N. q. 5.15.4, circa praedam reptavit. No force is apparent here. Elsewhere the verb occurs in Lucret, Hor Ep. Plin. mai. & min. (Holstein p. 24) Gell. Symmach. Claudian. (Especially favored) Ennod. (see Hartel's index) Schultze (p 17) Forbes M 6 [illegible]

rogitare. An interesting comparison may be made between Dial 2.5.6, 'se superior loco rogitabat' and the same story as related Ep. 9.18, 'interrogantis Demetrio'. The verb occurs frequently in Plautus [illegible] Terentius, Plaut often, Ter. Comific. Caesar four times, Vergil often, Livy (eight times, six in 1st decade Jonas p. 7) Lucan. Val. Flacc, in Thielmann Comific [illegible] In Seneca the verb occurs at Dial. 1.5.11, 7.3.4, 10.4.6, Ep. 24.14, 56.13, 74.5, 82.4, 104.5, which affords an [illegible] Tac.

[illegible]

Similarly tractare which is frequently used in the classic period, occurs in Livy eight times (Jonas II p. 10) and an equal number of times in Seneca. Dial. 7.2.5, Ep. 24.15, 30.0, 40.4, 62.1, 88.19, 103.5, 121.4.

volutare.

Cicero uses 'volutare' five times in his orations, three of which occur in the Verrine orations in an obscene sense; again it occurs in his philosophic works. He uses the verb of mental action, rep. 1.17.28; so Seneca N. Q. 6.11.5 'aeterna volutat animo', cf Ep. 82.20 'haec ipsa quae volvuntur zbilly'. Livy uses the verb but seven times (Jonas II. p. 17, [illegible] 4.2.6; Ep. 22.8, 24.15, 57.2, 66.17. See especially Schmidt, Antib. 2.685 for a discussion of the word.)

Circumvolitare Dial. 4.9.3; the verb elsewhere occurs in Verg. Col. Tac. Sil. Ital. Mart. Cap. Ven. Fort., Cooper p. 213, and is favored as a poetic word.

[illegible] Ep. 92.[illegible] [illegible]

Ter. Lucret. Verg. Pe[illegible].

Worthy of mention are -

Grassari - to lie in wait, Ben. 4.17., In this meaning the verb occurs in Petron. 117, Plin. N.H. 9.45, Apul. met. 8.16 and Anthol. Lat. 671.07 (Bergez); 'grassatura' in Suet. and Sig. Seneca says [illegible] Grassatus est'. In this meaning the verb is perhaps colloquial. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] prensat ac retrahit. The verb occurs elsewhere in Cic. [illegible] Cic. [illegible].

Seneca does not, it is true, use so many frequentative verbs as Livy but it may be noticed that when both authors employ the same verb Seneca shows as extended a use and even considering the real size of the authors, a far greater one. As a feature of style, then, I have deemed it worthy of the space which I have devoted to it. Since we must remember in comparing with Livy, we are referring to a very pronounced feature of his style

Inchoative verbs

A discussion of the position of inchoative verbs in Latin is given by Cooper, p. 216 ff, with the literature. Schulze, p. 190, and Hauschild, p. 259, discuss separate words. In Seneca's vocabulary it may be noted that the bulk of the inchoative forms which he employs are taken from the Augustan poets, and the use that he makes of them is distinctly a feature of his poetry.

The subject of inchoative verbs has also received a special treatment from Sittl. ALL 1. p. 405 ff. First I will mention the compounds in ex some of which have been before spoken of. To these again Seneca's poetry provides for such forms. The commoner ones are —

Effervescere Dial. 2.3.1, 3.1.5, 4.2.5, 4.19 3 and 5. The use of the word starts with Varro (ALL 1.473) and is found in late Latin (Schermagl p. 26); Elanguescere Ep 114.3, Varro and others (Sittl ALL 1.473); Schulze (p 212) holds its use vulgar; Expavescere, from Livy on (ALL 1.473) is frequent, Dial 1.4.6, 3.3.7; N.Q 6.29.2; Ep 18.6, 24.13, 21.3 56.13, 87.16. 97.14; Expallescere, Dial. 5.24.1 Ep. 59.5, 71.9; (ALL 1.473) but pallescere, Dial. 1.4.7 (ALL 1.450) Exsplendescere N.Q. 2.23.1; Nepos Attic 13 (see Nipperdey-Lupus ad loc)

Evalescere Ep 94.31, perfect in Hor. Verg. Lucan sc. (ALL 1.493) These words are in the main poetic.

Concalescere, Dial. 10.1.7.1, N.Q. 2.14.2, Ep 82.14. Plaut. Pers. 88 (see Sonnenschein ad loc.) Cic. only Tusc 1.42; Elsewhere in Varro r.r. Nep. Vitruv. Col. Plin. mai. The verb does not appear to be favored at the best period of latinity.

Crassescere, N.Q. 3.9.3, occurs only in Plin mai. Col. Cass. Felix (Rönne p. 483). It may be included under the same criticism.

Delitescere, Dial. 9.3.3; N.Q. 6.3.3; 7.30.4; Ep. 79.5, 105.2. Hanschke, p. 259) says that delitescere and contitescere (Dial.* 5.36.3, Ep. 10.5, 24.14, 56.7, 87.11) cannot often be distinguished in Cicero from simple lateo and taceo - a ~~sate~~ statement borne out by pass de gall p12 l.20 (Warren, p.152) 'delituit - latet.' The same statement is true for Seneca; cf especially N.Q. 6.3.3, N.Q. 7.30.4 - (v. p.224)

Frigescere, N.Q. 3 ep.1, is held colloquial by Schulze, 191 (ALL 1.479) but an incepting force is plainly felt in Seneca.

Interquiescere is metaphorically used of disease, Ep 78.7

It occurs also at Ep. 25.3, 46.4 - do Pliny Ep. (Stolzenberg p27)

Inquietare, Dial. 10.1.1, 12.13.7 Ep. 7.7.

* Hanschke contitescere at 5.36.3 5.33.3.

See the discussion by Hauschild p. 259, Sittl ALL. 1.491; the word may be considered belong to the terms Christians; Bötzer (p. 178) notes the appearance of 'congeniscere' in Tert.

notescere, Ben. 3.32.2, N.Q. 7.25.3; Inst. Lact; see Antib. 2.150.

obrigescere, N.Q. 3.11.5; Ep. 82.2, 95.16; Cic. uses the perfect; the verb occurs Elsewhere in Lucil. Not. Bern. (Sittl ALL 1.490).

Of forms which appear belong in the main to poetry, outside of the ex-compounds previously cited may be mentioned 'ardescere' N.Q. 2.40.5; see Sittl ALL 1.480, Scharnagl p. 25; dehiscere, N.Q. 1.14.1, 6.1.9 Ep. 82.22; see Opitz Stil. Lat. p. 3; flavescere N.Q. 7.12.5, Ep. 121.5; for metaphorical use see Schulze p. 191, (ALL 1.479); inhorrescere Dial. 1.3.5, Ep. 5.4; see Vogel Cent. p. 10 (ALL 1.474); pinguescere, Dial. 12.11.3, Ep. 110.13, 122.4; see Stolstein p. 22; patescere, Dial. 10.10.3, Ep. 94.56; recrudescere, Ep. 56.9, Eq. 3 Verg. Liv. (Stacey p. 35) and later in Lucifer and Cyprian (Nauer ALL 3.31)

Lastly, as forms peculiar to Seneca may be mentioned, radiscere, Ep. 86.20, revitescere, Dial. 9.17.12 (ALL 1.482)

* arescere which occurs at N.Q. 6.26.2 'arescente limo' occurs in Plant. Comifi. Cic. Lucan. Tac. Curel. Vict. Symmach. Schulze p. 191, ALL 1.498.

Denominative verbs

Denominative verbs are especially frequent in the sermo cotidianus since latin, as other languages, showed a readiness to manufacture a verb form from a substantive or adjective. Naturally such formations suffered various fates, some being received into the sermo urbanus and others being rejected. There can be no doubt that the language of every-day life had always been busy with the making of such words, but it is only after the age of Lucretius that they begin to stream without restraint into the literature, and as a result the number of such verbs, according to Paucker's lists, (see Schulze p.192) was about doubled. Cooper (p. 225) puts the case very strongly 'in the sermo plebeius every substantive and adjective and even its adverb seemed capable of forming a corresponding denominative.' See further his treatment of the subject with the literature cited.

Seneca uses a great number of denominative verbs; to aid in discussing them within reasonable limits I will first cite such forms as are discussed by Schulze and accepted by him

to the Senecan vulgarisms giving the citations from Seneca and additional literature

Ellenuare, Dial. 9.[illegible]3 (Schulze p. 191) [illegible] with proper prec. Dial 10.13.8; in the sense of 'beginning', Dial 6.11.4; Ep 47.10, 83.5. To Schulze's list add Lucifer, Minuc. Fel., Oros (see Index) for the use of the word in silver latinity Trolstrin p.23, Antib 1.203, Schulze p.201; Ellenuare, in the metaphorical sense of despise, Dial. 4.36.5 5.41.4 ++ Ep 12.10, 14.10, 31.1, 45.9, 48.11, 105.[illegible] a word that does not occur in Cicero or Caesar but is frequent in this metaphorical sense in Ecclesiastical latin+ see Schanz p.39 for Arnob, Dölger, p.254 for Ambr, Hartel index for Cypr. Rönsch 1494-149[illegible] for Tertull, [illegible]

Concordare, N. Q 1. prol 12 (8.10 Fick), Schulze p.194, Dölger, Ambr. p.304, Antib 1.288; Colorare, N. Q. 2.40.5 (Rönsch p.384) and decolorare, in the same sect as, Schulze p.194, Rönsch p.385; fuscare, N. Q. 2.40.3, Schulze p.190; and infuscare, N. Q. 6.28.2, Schulze p.213, both of which words are peculiar rather to poetry

hebetare, Dial. 11.18.9, 7.15.3, Clem 1.11.2, add Tac. Germ. 45.4 to Schulze's list [illegible]; propitiare, Dial. 6.13.1, N. Q. 2.33; Ep. 90.50 110.1; archaic-poetic according to Vogel p.12; see further Kleibe p.63, ALL. 7.497 for 'propitiatus' Dölger p.90, Rönsch p.[illegible],

+ See [illegible] to Tertullian [illegible]

++ So Dial. 12.13.8 see Gertz com. critic

Schulze p. 197; reformare, Ep. 25.1, 14.5; 'reformata' Ep. 88.26, Holstein p. 24, Antib. 2.44 q, Schulze p. 198; remutare, in the sense of 'renounce' regarding which Sälzer p. 316 is in error in saying that it does not appear before Quintil. cf. Dial. 9.3.7, N. q. 6.1.10, Ep. 108.7; see further Rönsch p. 399, Schulze p. 201, for Romance, Körting 7852; repullulare, a word evidently belonging to rustic Latin in Plin. N. H., Col. (repullesco) and Isid.; pullulare being a word of frequent occurrence in late Latin; see indices to [illegible] and citations by Schulze p. 199; [illegible], N. q. 3.25.10; Körting 7592, Schulze p. 199; circulor, N. q. 3.26.7, a word belonging to poetry [illegible]

Next may be cited words discussed in the Antibarbarus to which I have in places added some further information: cenocrae, Dial. 9.26.6, a word occurring in Gell., dig. Tertull., Antib. 1.49, Wölfflin ALL 4.597; alienare, discussed in its legal and transferred use in Antib. 1.127; in Seneca referring to physical weakness, Ep. 89.9, 'corpus alienatum' or to mental aberration, Dial. 2.9.1, Ep. 85.24; angustare, Dial. 9.8.9[1], 11.10.3, 12.2.6, 12.11.3, in Cathell. Luc. Plin. nat. Stat. Cooper p. 192, for 'from "angustiae" which appears [illegible]

[1] Hertz also writes the verb at Dial. 9.5.1 (see crit.)

(Körting 566) see Rönsch Stal. p. 102, Hartel's index to Cypr.; a word to be avoided in either form, Antib 1.149; [illegible], a classic verb in the active and so used metaphorically, at Ep. 4.5, 52.1, 104.22, 111.4, but Schmalz has overlooked the passive use at Ep. 20.1 'ubi sine spe expendi flocciparis; [illegible]', funerare, Dial. 12.2.5, 12.12.5, add to Schmalz' list of citations, Alp. dig. 11.7.14 [illegible]; formare, in metaphorical sense, Dial. 6.24.2, 7.3.3, 7.24.4; Ep. 7.9, 16.3, 96.2, 112.1 is to be avoided as openly poetic, Antib 1.549 see Stolstein p. 18 and for Lucifer & Tertullian, [illegible], hospitari, Dial 7.23.3, Ep. 31.11, 108.19 see Antib 1.104 a word that may be assigned, I believe, to the same [illegible], in this sense of 'be a guest' and in the sense of 'entertain' [illegible] Pliny [illegible] 'inebriare', Ep. 83.27 (so Haase and Hense): see Bölzer p. 351 and Körting 4236 [illegible]; perhaps [illegible] infestare, Dial 7.5.4, Ben. 4.35.2, [illegible] Ep. [illegible] belongs to the same sphere; Cooper p. 231, Antib. 1.672, Kolb. Fronto p. 31; [illegible], a poetic use in transferred sense and followed by the dative. Add Seneca Ep. 72.7 to Schmalz citations, [illegible] inquietare, a post-classic form which occurs frequently in Seneca, Dial. 5.11.1, 6.17.1, 11.9.7; [illegible] Val. max. Plin. Suet. Tert. Iuver. SS. apon.

1.32.9; Ep. 2.1, 14.2, 27.6, 96.3 apoc. 2.4; Auctt 1.689; [illegible] Stolstein p.27, Schamagl for Arnst p.27, Orosius (see Ludw.), Rönsch Coll. Phil. p.163 [illegible] Latin usage; publicare, = 'in publicum proferre', Ep. 7.9, 83.20, 113.32; Dial. 3.16.2; Under Rhein Mus. 2.p.91, Hartel ALL. 3.29, Schulze p.201, Auctt 2.384; a word in use since Livy; 'transliquare', N.Q. 3.20.3; Ep. 6.1 a post-classic word; Auctt 2.613.

Of words which appear only in Seneca or very rarely elsewhere and which may be considered as colloquial formations are the following

apologare, Ep 49.9, cited by Rönsch Stat. p.250.

cerulare, Ep. 8.4 (ed Hense and Hense). 'Cerulus' occurs in Lucil. Sat. Verg. Aen. 10.89: (Servius ad loc) Sil 10.230 Arnst. Apul, in Geres Langall. 912 c. 246 'cerulus - in capite rucus' (Warren p.145 [illegible]); 'cerulus' occurs in Apul. Met. 9.38. The verb cannot be considered to belong to good latinity

[illegible] (Apo 7.1, [illegible] (= [illegible]). [illegible]

[illegible], Ep. 89.16; spumare occurs only in Plaut. Men. 168, Catull 108.2 'dig. and Not. Tir. but taste in Romance, Nisten 77[illegible]; rigidare, Ep. 91.20 (compare under adjectives rigidus);

See Hence adm. crit.

Inflammare. Ep. 13.3. [illegible]

[illegible]

Circitare, Ep. 90.19. Corp. Gloss. 2.100, 'circitare κυκλεῖν', Körting 1906 for Romance.

Nepotari, Ben. 1.15.3; Tertull Apol. 46, Rönsch p. 101.

More frequently are found the following:-

Arietare. Mützell to Curt 9.29.22 denies the use of this word to the best latinity. It occurs in Plaut. Truc. 256, Cic. Div. 1.22.44, Verg. Aen. 11.890, Curt. 9.29.22, Prudent. Cooper p. 229. Seneca uses it frequently; Dial. [illegible] 2, [illegible] 3.3, 5.4.2, [illegible] 11.3, 7.85 9.11.1; N.Q. 5.2.1; Ep. 56.13, 103.4, 107.2.

Conviciari, Dial. 7.26.4. Varro r.r. Liv. Quintil. Suet. Apul. Claud Mam. use the word for 'convicium facere' (Antit. 1.330) 'Conviciare' occurs also in late latin (Rönsch p. 300). The verb may be held colloquial. With this compare,

Litigare, Clem. 2.1.1; Ep. 15.7, 22.10, 23.15, 51.13, 89.40, 'litigator' Dial. [illegible], Ben 5.17.4. The word occurs in Plaut. Rud. 1059, Cic. ad Fam. 9.25, ad Att. 13.46.†

Litiga[illegible] 89.18, [illegible]

† [illegible] 2. Ros. 53, Cael. 17, Phil. 13.[illegible]

index, Juven. 6.3[illegible]. It is perhaps colloquial if used metaphorically; in Cic. Juven. late latin and the digest in a legal sense –

[illegible], Ep. 16.3, 'format et fabricat', Ep. 65.6 'fabricavit'. Tert. [illegible] 'fabricatus (passive)', Ep. [illegible] 'fabricatus [illegible]' The classic form is 'fabricari' (antib 1.5.16) but Bell. Pat first uses it as a passive (Serger, p.47). Caesar avoids the word, Tacitus uses only 'fabricari'. The active form occurs especially in African inscriptions (Müller ALL 8.174), in the vulgate (Thielmann ALL 8.[illegible]); and is the form preserved in Romance, Körting 3081, we may infer that it is colloquial. I have found no example of 'fabricari' [illegible] – The [illegible], Ep 85.4, appears elsewhere in Bels. Col. Tarqil. Mont. (Stephan p.8) Tabulae and Cato (Ritschl p.213) See Cooper p.232. It belongs to the Rom. cotid.

in fatuare, Ep. 59.13, is not a word of the sermo urbanus according to Wölfflin = Thesl. Ling. Lat. 6.1 it occurs in Cic Phil. 3.22, Flacc. 20.47, (Hauschild p.208) in Ben. Met. Ammian, Hier. Epp. Commodian (Ep. [illegible])

inquietare, Ben. 7.19.5, Ep. [illegible], 93.12 –

= Donatus to Ter. Andr. 59.

This verb has received considerable attention and the consensus of opinion assigns it to the Serm. Cotid. See Rönsch p. 8, Köhler p. 451, Landgraf Rose Ann. p. 52, and especially Schmalzel p. 207, Lipp. Jahrb. 6 attac. 10. 2 for Plautus Rhetoricus p. 53.

'Jugulator' is only late latin (Götzer p. 49). For the frequent use of 'iugulare' in the late latin period see the indices to Salvian. Oros; in the Constantine novel it occurs etc 13 . See [illegible]

Mentuari, Ben 7. 15. 1 'pecuniam mutuatam' is the colloquial change from the deponent to the active form which is preserved in late latin (Rönsch p. 298) and in Romance (Körting [illegible]) On the word see Autb. 2. 104.

[illegible], Ep. 66. 32. Plautus uses the form 'malacisso' Amph. 314, Bacch. 73. Gellius 16. 7 speaks of the word as used in Laberius and says that it is vulgar. See Rönsch p. 256, Autb 2. 46.

palpare Dial 5. 8. 7, is a much discussed word which has been adjudged vulgar. See Schm Landgraf, Serm. cot. pp. 279-308, Schmalz Asin. Poll. 41, Lorenz to Pseud 251 and 928. Rönsch. pp. 184 & 204, Hildebrand to Apul M. 5. 31. 377

Strigare Ep. 31.4, 'minusque sibi vinci et strigare permiserunt'. The verb signifying to 'give out ploughing' occurs in Verg. Cat. 8.19. It is a rustic term. techn. signifying to halt in plowing as used in Plin. mai. and must be held in its metaphorical use colloquial. 'Striga' remains in Romance, Körting 9815. With this may be compared striare N. q. 1.7. 1 'striata' which is found in Vitruv. Plin. mai. Apul. and vulg. (Kaulen p. 117) See Cooper p. 230.

Supplantare Ep. 13.2. The verb occurs in Col. Plin. Vitruv. Frequently in late latin (see indices to Suetonius and Frontin.) occurs for 'supplantation' (Sidon. Ep. 5.9.2.) See further Hoelk. ALL. 3.33, Cooper p. 289. 'Planta' for foot occurs at Ep. 111.3 and is found in Lucil. Verg. Ovid Propert. Juv. Petron c. 73. Apul. For its use in proverbial expressions see Otto, index p. 99 and digitus, 14 p. 114. [Notwithstanding the fact that the word is found constantly in poetry, its use in proverbs point to it as colloquial form]

Verminare N. q. 2. 31.2 'To become wormy'. The verb occurs in Claud. quadrig. Mart. Arnob. auct. Priap. Rönsch p. 102, Cooper p. 231. Seneca also uses 'verminari' at Dial. 1.1.1.

'(-podagra) si rarius accedit et si minus verminatur'. The verb is [illegible] vulgar especially in the metaphorical sense.

To these verbs may be added –

<u>circulari</u>, 'to collect a crowd', Ep. 40.3, 52.8, 88.45. The verb is very rare occurring in Caes. B.C. 1.64.2, Cic. Brut. 54.200. It is hardly a word to be recommended.

<u>Excalceare</u>, Ep. 76.31, 'excalceantur et ad stationem suam redeunt'. The verb occurs in Varr. (redeunt) Vell. Ret. [illegible] Propertius. Hor. Sat. 1.8.39. See Strunk p. 11, Cooper p. 279, Geyger, Vell. p. 35 –

[illegible], Ep. 113.14, 'recupinant corpora'; in a metaphorical sense at [illegible] 1.1.2.+ [illegible]. The verb occurs in Ter. Profect. Liv. Vitruv. Col. Plin. [illegible]. Juv. 'recupinus' in the vulg. Rönsch. 339. It's metaphorical use is not to be recommended –

<u>Saginare</u>, is frequently used in Seneca. Why however, [illegible] should [illegible] <u>saginatus</u> 'fat' are only in LLA later, is difficult to [illegible]. Seneca says, Ep. 87.5, 'nulla saginatione'.

For <u>concumare</u> see compounds in con-: [illegible]

[illegible]

+ only here in the meaning.

[illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible]. This class of verbs has been thoroughly investigated by Funck, ALL 4. 68-89, 223-246. who shows that they belong almost exclusively to vulgar Latin. See also the remarks of Cooper p. 243 with the literature cited. In Seneca are found the following.

focillare. Ep 13.14. See ALL 4 p. 226, Cooper p. 244, Holztin p. 25, Rönsch Coll. Phil. p. 138. The verb occurs in Plin. Front, Cypr, Pelag. Vet.

obstrigillare, Ep. 115.6. The verb occurs in Varro and Isidorus, (Cooper p. 244 see also p. 282). Rönsch cites the form, p. 205. (ALL. 4. 228).

Sugillare. Ep. 13.2 cf 'sugillatio' Ben. 5.22.3. The word is found in Lis. Plin. Petron. Val. max. Prudent. See Cooper p. 244, ALL 4. 232, Rönsch p. 381. and in [illegible] p. 153, S. 400)

Titillare, Dial. 9.5.4, Ep. 99.27, 113.21. The word occurs in Cic. Hor. sat. 2.3.179, (see Porphyrion ad loc.) Aurel. vict. Auson. Aug. Stier; titillicare [illegible]

in Romance, Körting 8207. See Funck AAL [illegible] p. 216.

Denominative verbs may also be added: stillare

Ep. 40.3 'aequa stillare illum solo quam currere'; Ben. 4.21.6 'lucrifrem con-stillet'. See Hauschild, p. 257, Schulze p. 117, for Romance Körting 7772. The word occurs in Varr. Cic. Ov. Stat, Calp. Lact. Symmach.

vellicare. Ep. 20.13, 63-1; Ben. 2.28.4 (= carpat) The word occurs in Plaut. Most. 834 Merc. 408, Varro R.R. Cic Balb. 57, Hor. Sat. 1.10.79 Prop. 2.5.8 Gell. 4.15.1 (et phrase)

Miscellaneous Verbs.

Attention must now be directed to the appearance of certain verbs in Seneca which appear belong to the sphere of the Sermo Cotidianus.

<u>abscondere</u>; a verb which Cicero uses but rarely, Caesar and Livy not at all. Thielmann discusses and comments on its appearance in Comificius (p. 39), Hauschild on its use in Cicero's Philippic orations (p. 270) agreeing with Thielmann that the verb belongs to the Sermo Cotidianus; see also Thielmann Philol. 42. 357 and Rönsch (p. 290) for its occurrence in the vulgate; add the remarks of Thielmann again ALL. 8. 205 and 542, who has discussed the verb fully, ALL. 6. 163. It is interesting to note that Seneca [illegible] for the verb using it over fifty times especially in the Dialogues (about 15 times); at least 11 times in the Naturales Quaestiones. 'abdere' is rare being [illegible] 'in abscondito' occurring but once, N.Q. 2. 13. 2 and noting 46, for [illegible]

[illegible] Ep. 33.6 - 'insibus rotunc et cornis [illegible] auscultantibus'. This is the vulgar word for 'ouïe'. See Loring to Beal. 407, Landgraf Ac. Eloc. 33, and to Ros. Ren. p. 323; for the vulgate Könsek p. 237, for Romance Nörling 928. Compare the use of 'auscultatio' Diul. 9.12.7.

Coepisse. Many scholars have noted the use of 'coepi' with an infinitive as a periphrasis for a simple tense in past time. [illegible] Köhler p. 458, in Cicero's early writings, Hellmuth p. 162; in his correspondence, Schmalz Nicht. Ac. Br. p. 110, Lebhard p. [illegible]; in [illegible]; [illegible]; Vogel § 31. c; in late latin, Hieronymus (Bälzer p. 423); see index to Lict. vitrus. Commodian; frequently in the late Constantine Romance, c. 5. 6. 10 21. 23. 25. 40. See further Friedländer to Petron. c. 27, p. 200, K E, George Bel. Stil. Wch. 7. p. 250, and Schmalz Antib. [illegible] Bergmüller p. 81.

This use in Beowulf appears most plainly at apoc. 15.1, 'coepit petere' and apoc. 114.2 'incipit fahomne velle respondere. cf. [illegible] 90 'coepeat [illegible]

occurs in the Epistles: Ep. 27.5, 'hortari coepit ut lucraretur'; Ep. 53.2, 'Coepi gubernatorem rogare ut'; Ep. 70.10, 'habere coepit consilium'. Perhaps we may include here Ep. 57.6 'illud denique mecum loqui coepit' ..... Though not a particularly elegant word is still used correctly enough in speaking of men or animals, as at Ep. 105.15, N.Q. 1 prol. 4 and Elzeveher. But at Ep. 6.4 (the atrium) 'illud gravidum spartium est' the use of the word must be [illegible]

ferre: Ihder, Rhein. Mus. 2. p. 90, notes as colloquial the use of 'ferre' at Ep. 88.6 'tam male tulerit aetatem' which he compares with Petron. c.43 where Phileros says 'aetatem bene ferebat'. At Ep. 30.2 in [illegible] 'fabula' [illegible] Dial. 2.3.1. The verb occurs frequently in Plautus, not in Cic. or Caes. but later in Nep. Liv. (Weissenborn to 6.40.4) [illegible]

invadere. To vulgar exaggeration must be ascribed the use of 'invadere' at Ep. 104.6, 'in pascua ~~ea~~ ruminare cibum oremus invasi' cf. Ep. 44.9, 'quadrennio si quid invaserimus invadendo'

+ See also Wölfflin ALL 4.409.

ipse delicit'. Compare with this use Petron 20 'vix quemquam cervicem illis mordet'. So in late Latin in Amat. Apul. Macrob. see Rönsch p. 392, Adnotationes [illegible], Klebs Rhein. mus. 49 p. 599.

<u>mandducare</u> like 'comedere' belongs to the sermo vulgaris. Seneca uses it at Ep. 95.27. See Woelfflin Rhein. mus. 34 p. 105, Thielmann Apollon. p. 33. Rönsch p. 214, [illegible], Klebs Rhein. mus. 49 p. 591.+

<u>manere</u> is used in an obscene sense at Ben. 3.16.3 'non sufficit dies omnibus nisi apud alium peracta est, apud alium manet'. So Ep. 51.12, 'ut audiret cancutium nocturna convicia, nonne [illegible] vir est, communem sensum clausico quam syrophoenia sumpsi'. For this sense of manere 'pass the night' see Schwarnagl p. 28, Landgraf. ALL. 9. 564, [illegible] ALL 8. 284, ALL 3. 540 [illegible] Hölzer p. 277; Thielmann ALL 3. 540 speaks of the use in the first citation.

<u>narrare</u>. The use of this verb was frequent in the sermo vulgaris especially with an accusative object of a person or thing. Seneca so uses it at [illegible] 'amicis adulterium suum narrat', Nat. 12. 9. 11, 'Somnium tibi suum narrabit', Ep. 6.1, 'mera mendacia narrat'. So Juvenal, Sat. 3. [illegible], [illegible]

+ Bonnet Gregory of Tours p. 20[illegible]

N.Q. 1.10.1, 4.2.4, 5.15.1; Ben. 4.31.1; Ep. 10.5, 57.8, 90.2; in the passive frequently,

Dial. 4.29.2, 6.5.3, 9.12.6, 11.8.2; Ben. 11.16.2, 3.9.6.8.3, 6.17.1, Apoc. 6.1.

With a personal object Seneca uses it at Ep. 24.6 'iam milii

[illegible] to call

language (see Lipsius-Bickel to Tac. G. 16.7). This occurs very frequently

in Petronius, c. 44, 63, 64, 66-129; cf. Apoc. 1, 'quod narro tibi'. Similarly

Seneca uses 'tibi dico' at the same passage, 'ego tibi dico' with vulgar

pleonasm which also occurs at Ben. 4.1 [illegible] For the use

of 'narrare' followed by the infinitive and subject see Ben. 7.27.4,

Ep. 30.9, 91.2. See in general on the subject Archiv 2.110, Wölfflin,

Philol. 34.140, ~~Lat~~ Stultz, ALL. 3.26 and his index to Lucifer, and

Löfstedt ALL. 4.129, Kühner 5542, for the appearance of 'narrare'

in Romance, Klebs Rhein. Mus. 47, p. 553.

<u>opitulari</u> Ep. 19.2. The word does not of right belong to Seneca

[illegible], [illegible] excuses himself for using it on the ground that he found

it in Cicero's works. Kraut Sall. p. 8, Wri. p. 91, and Schmalz,

Rosc. Am. p. 188 [illegible] in condemning the word as a vulgarism

[illegible]

-portare = ferre. 'Portare' is the vulgar substitute for 'ferre' (Rebling p. 7, Körting 62-8 q). It occurs frequently in Seneca in its ordinary sense of carry; at N. q. 6. 0. 1 'humore portari' it is used as a synonym of 'vehitari' and 'vehitur' which occur in the following parallelism. At Ep. 123. 7, 'crystallina (trapping) portant' occurs. 'hoticum tecum .. portantium' is found at Ep. 31. 10, for which at Ben. 7. 28. 5 we have 'gemulis circumferentium'. If the sense appears to be the carrying of something that possesses weight the word is ~~used~~ found in its classic use; cf. N. q. 4. 13. 9; Dial. 4. 12. 4; Ep 87. 9, 56. 14. Ben. 5. 8. 2 'quomodo nemo se portat quamvis corpus suum moveat et transferat'. But in the metaphorical sense, Ep. 78. 17, 'ut levia portamus'; cf. 78. 16, 'ferant tormentum' (at 71. 22 Haase reads 'adversa fortiter portantis' but not Hense who follows Gertz, see crit.) the use is certainly vulgar. See Stolte Uri p. 72, Köhler p. 100, Stunsch in p. 273, Schmalz Wdh. Lat. Br. p. 139, Landgraf Gram. Cotid p. 320, Wölfflin Philol 34. 151, ALL. 9. 92 Antich. 2 297 (Dungall. 912, where p. 188) 'ferunt - portant'

An interesting comparison may be made between Seneca Ep. 310 [illegible]
[illegible]

Scaturire, N.Q. 3.27.4. A plebeian word according to Bury p. 54, Landgraf Sprachl. Cohd 279 + 321, Wölfflin ALL 1.414, occurring in Cicero, Statius [illegible]. [illegible] Pliny [illegible] Varro [illegible]

On such formations see in general the discussion of Cooper p. 227.

Scatere, occurs at Sq. 21; elsewhere in Sen. Suet. Hor. Lib. Plin. Sals. Ovid.

Timire, N.Q. 2.59.1. Varr. Plaut. Cic. ad Att. 14.21.4, Calp. use the word. See Meyer p. 30, and Landgraf Sprachl. Cohd. p. 328.

Vapulare, N.Q. 4.7.2, 'cura providentiae temperatis quae [illegible] vineae vapulaverunt'; N.Q. 6.7.6 'prorsus a mari fuerant, subito eius accessu vapulaverunt'; Apo. 9.3 and 15.2 'fenestis vapulare'. The word is vulgar; see Lorenz Pseud. 15, Bury p. 55, Meyer p. 30.

Further may be noted the following words.

'ire', 'vadere'. It is a well known fact that 'ire' in the Romance languages has [illegible] been replaced by various substitutes of which 'vadere' is the most [illegible]. Seneca uses 'vadere' as a substitute for 'ire' over thirty times. Interesting is the comparison of Dial. 10.11.1, 'ire certo gradu' and Ep. 39.4, 'vade certo gradu'. 'Vadere'.

also used at N. q. 6.32.6, 'vade pr[illegible], vade felicitor'; as Dial. 2.14.4 it is used as a substitute for the 'ire' which precedes, cf. Dial. 1.5.10 (p.50.1). In like manner Evadere at Dial. 1.2.12 which is followed by 'fritium'. This compound occurs at least fifteen times, invadere about twenty; praevadere Dial. 10.17.6. Regarding the use of 'vadere' see Hirschwald, p.314, who speaks of Livy's fondness for its use, Praun Vitruv. p.104, Meyer p.32, Köhler p.466, Lautzpeit [illegible], Woelfflin ALL. 4.26, 9.93, Norting for Romance 2818.

Seneca also frequently uses compounds of salio - an instance of his vehemence - especially transilire Dial. 5.8.1, 9.1.16, 9.7.3; Ben. 1.3.2, 3.28.3, 3.33.1; N. q. 2.14.1, 1 prol. 17, 1.1 q. 1.14.4; Ep. 3.6; 20.4; 73.9; 36.10, 44.2, 69.1; 93.5; 94.34; proilire (after 'poire') Ep 92.34; Dial. 9.1.2; Clem. 1.3.3; 1.20.3; N. q. 1.15.2; 4 prol. 19; dissilire [illegible] (see phrases), 'in mortem desilire' [illegible]; Ex silire; Dial. 2.4.1; 4.3.3; 5.3.1, and frequently in [illegible]; resilire; Dial. 8.5.5; Ep. 82.6, 95.48, 122.1 (see Holstein p. [illegible]); subsilire; Clem. 1.3.5; Ep. 21.1; [illegible] assilire; Dial. [illegible]; [illegible]

In many of these examples the word has [illegible]

[illegible] from the corresponding form of ire's Phaedrus, ALL 8. 254) shows that *prosilire* and *insilire* take the place of the simple verb *salire* in the book of Wisdom. Simple 'salio' is rare in Seneca.

volare is a strong word for 'ire' and was actually used to a considerable extent in the sermo vulgaris. Seneca uses *transvolare* of heavenly bodies, N.Q. 1.1.2, 2.14.1 = Ep 104.14 (see Schmal., Asin. Poll. p 40) *subvola*, Ep 102.28; *praetervolare*, Dial. 12.8.6; N.Q. 7.17.2; Ep 40.3; *evolare*, Dial. 8.3.5; Apoc. 13.2; *convolare* Apoc. 13.5. Especially are the uses of these verbs in the Apocalypse. For their frequent use in Cicero's Ep. see Meyer p. 314, Schmal. ibid. *graessari*, Dial. 7.27.6 'et alia graessantia extrinsecus'; Ben. 4.17.4 [the meaning of 'lie in wait'] does not occur in Cic. or Caes. but is generally anti-post classic. Seneca uses it six times, five in the first decade (Prov. Ep. 1)

[illegible] N.Q. 6.13.6; Ep 84.2; *remeare*, Dial. 10.9; Ep. 56.11, 88.15, 92.7, 94.70; [illegible]

found in poetry, as Nutzell to Cut. 4.20.20, Hildebrand to Apul. Met 7.11.46;

interficere occurs only about ten times and only in its proper meaning.

occidere, is the usual word for kill in Seneca occurring over 200 times.

Petron. uses 'occidere' 17 times, 'interficere' only in 5.26.4, 125.2; Martial only 'occidere', 9 times; Landgraf ALL. 9.444 says that it is the peculiar word for 'kill' in African Latinity, Landgraf Cicero Am. p. 252 remarks that it is the legal term. techn. and it survives in romance, Körting 5904. An interesting Example of unnecessary composition occurs at Clem. 115.1 'filium suum flagellis occiderat', for the usual 'flagellis caedere' Val. 5.1.

[illegible] 'necare per voluptatem', otherwise of a death by choking or drowning, Ep. 90.21, 'necat lapillum' of weeds, N.Q. 3.25.2, 'necat herbas' (noxia aqua), N.Q. 3.17.2 'necare in gaudio' [illegible] 'necatus [illegible] sterilis ac palustris necat'; so of death by poison Val. 7.17.2, 'venenis necatis' cf. Val. 7.18.2; 'alex.. haurientes necat' N.Q. 6.27.3. For the use of 'necare' to signify death by drowning see Gröber ALL. 4.131, Wölfflin ALL. 7.278; cf. Plin. N.H. 31.1.1 [illegible] Lib. 22.17.2 'Thetidem aut terra necare decret' C. 2.120 'necare in gelidis', see also Plin. Ep. 4.11.7, [illegible] Eneare' occurs at Ep. 94.31 with interficere

Fiere, Dial. 0.3.3 'praecip. hi et cet. fiunt', a colloquial usage, see Dönsel. Stal. p. 36; *Pessumdare* occurs at Nep. 3.29.7, Ep. 14.3, a word frequently employed by the comic poets, Cic. from Petron. etc.; *pessumire* Dial. 10.5.1, Nep. 3.25.5, 7; cf. Dial. 2.2.2, 'pessum sua moris sibi ut; 'ita a similar formation note *nunudare*' Dial. 2.2.2, 2.13.5, discussed in Sull. Tu. 91.6, Propert. [illegible]

torquere. The use of this and similar verbs for mental suffering is discussed by Bury p. 20, Meyer p. 10, Ribbeck Suppl. vi. 10.33. *Torquere* occurs frequently especially in the letters and the dialogues; *distorquere* occurs at Ben. 7.2.4; Ep. 74.2, 81.23, 110.2, 119.2; *excruciare* at Ep. 22.12 (see Weri p. 85), *discruciare* Ep. 95.3, 115.10 (see Holtze II. p. 260, Hauschild [illegible]); *[illegible]* 6.19.1, Ep. 74.2, 113.6 (see Loewig to Pseud. 1201); *laceare animum*, Ben. 2.11.1; *macerare*, Ep. 49.6, 81.23, 104.19 (see Wagner to Plant. Trin. 225, Schwiegp. 100, Haase, in dicto loco); *angere* Ep. 13.7, 107.1, frequently in Lic. Ep. (see Meyer p. 25); *excarnificare*, Dial. 5.4.3, Ep. 24.14, 71.23 (see verbs compounded with 'ex'); *urere* Dial. 5.9.5, 11.1.2, 12.4.5.2; Ben. 3.17.3; Ep. 2.4, 67.16, 104.17 (see Weissenborn to Liv. 10.17.1) generally poetic; *perurere*, Dial. 2.17.2

decedere, *deficere*. A remarkable instance of the richness of Seneca's vocabulary is seen in his varying expressions for dying *mori*. *Decedere* occurs frequently, over ten times. So *excedere*.

which is frequent in Cicero and the expression favored by Cyprian (ALL. 177), cf. Sedul. 5.113.1, 6.19.6, 6.20.4 Ep. 77.10. Deficere animo cf. Dial. 5.43.4, Ep. 77.7 'defecit ut dicebat'; 95.9, 102.16. which is found in Fact. Arnob. Commodian. Lucif. Sulpic. Sev. Oros. [illegible];

vita abire Dial. 9.7.4; Ep. 7.3, 30.11, a poetic phrase, Verg. [illegible], Lucr. Ep. 60.43 'solutus est', so Arnob. (Schermagi, p. [illegible]): Exire aspec in the Epistles (see collection by Hense p. 241); fingere Dial. 9.3.31 Ep. 60.43 (see Antib. 1.541) Rönsch, 367. exemptus est, Dial. 11.3.3; obire, Dial. 6.3.1; Ep. 93.4, cf. Renier 61 * in African inscriptt., Kübler, ALL. 8.183; Exire e vita, Ep. 70.11; (Kübler ALL. 8.183); Emittere animam, Ep. 77.13; Expirare, Ben. 3.32.3 N. Q. 3.18.1 & 2; Ep. 66.13, 77.27, Lig (Brelos p. 281); Stolzlein, p. 17, helos it poetic; Antib. 1.510; exhalare animam, Ep 101.14; so Ovid Met. 15.528; Efflare animam, Ep 24.6; animam ebullire, Apoc. 4.2 (see Friedländer note to Petron. p. 233, Eichenalene to Plaz. 2.15) a vulgar expression; animam agere, N. Q. 3.18.7; Ep. 54.2 (Chabrein conjectures Egerere Rev. Phil 1.[illegible] see Hense ann. crit.), Ep. 101.12 (see Antib. 1.150); per vulnus anima exire, Dial. 5.2.6; Extinctum facere Ep. 115.15, cf. Liv. 6.20.14 (Brelos p. 29). For defunctus and defungi see under de-compounds. Concipere animam [illegible]

* S. Sculpt. Inst. Lang, Zu Wölfl. Rhein. Mus. 47 (1892) p. 25.

Of verba decomposita may be noted superadornare N.q. 4.2.15 which occurs only here; superconiurare, a poetic word occurring [illegible] Verg. Ovid Col. N.q. 5.15.1. On verba decomposita which were in general strictly avoided in the best period, see Cooper p. 25 f, Golze p. 13 f. Neither [illegible]

[illegible]

valedicere occurs at Ep 17.11, for the ordinary 'salutare'; elsewhere in Fract. Delphic Lev. and not to be imitated; see Antib 2.64, unire N.q. 2.2.4, 'si philosophorum linguam uti voluissem ut diceremus unitas corpora'. So in late latin in Cland mam (see Index) Tertull. Amb. Delpic. Lev. dig. (Rönsch p. 191) See Antib 2.631, Kirchg 1002.

It is also necessary to devote a short discussion to the use of facere.

To be ascribed to the Sermo cotidianus is the use of facere [illegible], see Rebling p. 17, Thielmann ALL. 5 255, Antib 1.520. In Seneca are found the expressions Dial. 9.6.3, 'non facit ad aulam'; Ben. 1.3.10, 'bene facit ad verum'; Ep. 65.13, 'haec retro oplime facit ad huc [illegible]' Ep. 36.5, 'telum quod adversus omne genus hostium [illegible] facit' Compare Ben. 38 where Triumfalis says, 'qui quid ad calidum facit'. [illegible]

also uses the expression to denote motion at c. 102 'cum [illegible] ad otium facere' as in Lex. Not. [illegible] cf. Klio Beih. Neue. 4, (1921) p. 42.

Colloquial also must be considered the use of facere 'i.e. pass a few days' at Ep. 66.4 'pauciessimos una dies fecerunt'; so from the vulgate, 2 Cor. 11.25 (Rönsch p. 5.) 'noctem et diem in profundo maris feci'; Commodian. Apol. 571 says, 'quaerigenta dies ... feci'. Prosper Luscup. Rosn. 107 cites, 'cum ipsa fecit annos VIII' both [illegible] the use of 'facere' [illegible] partly arose from the expression 'dies (annos) facere'. See also Völger p. [illegible] [illegible] 'facere' [illegible]

a common feature of colloquial language. Völger, p. 419, discusses their use in Hieronymus and other authorities who be cited under separate words. [Here also must be included such phrases as show the substitution of 'facere' for another [illegible] from [illegible]]

adulterium facere, Dial. 9.7.5; Ep. 97.5 but 'adulterium committere' Ep. 97.2. This form does not appear in Caesar, Cicero, except his epistles, Lucretius. Catull. 97.36 says 'cum adipem ad facere'.

consortium facere, Ep. 48.2 not before Seneca, nor in [illegible]

Consuetudinem facere, Men. 1.22.2, Ep. 29.8, 101.10, Pers. 108.18.

Not in Cic. Cae. Sall. Tac. Ovid. Nep. i.e.

Consuetudinem facere, Dig. 5.14.7, Ben. 4.6.2, Ep. 26.2, 110.18. This form is not infrequent in Plaut.† and appears in Livy 3.40.10 (Beller 122)

[illegible]

[illegible] Dig. [illegible] 7.8.1, 10.10.5, Ben. 5.15.2 (pass), Ep. 15.8, 58.7, 108.9 (pass). Landgraf, Sermo cotid. p. 327, holds this usage colloquial. See also Süpfle-Böckel to Cic. ad Fam. 14.7.1, Köhler p. 460, Schmalz, Acim. Poll. p. 46 Landgraf, Sacc. 20.

[illegible]

Ep. 70.20, 71.7. See Hauschild p. 280, Landgraf Rose. Chr. p. 314.

Copiam facere, Ep. 118.4, 'non facio mei tibi copiam'. cf Ben. 6.1, Ep. [illegible]; See Thom. 113, and quite frequently in [illegible]

damnum facere, Ben. 7.29.1 (pass), Ep. [illegible]; Plaut. Capt. 327, Cic. ad Fam. 7.33, 10.28.3, Brut. 33, Verr. 3.110 and 111, Plin. Ep. 8.2.3.

Not in Cae. Sall. Liv. or Nep.

decidentem facere, Dig. 9.1.7.3, cf Livy 7.24.10.

desperationem facere, Ep. 94.5. Not in Cic. Cae. Sall. Ov. Verg. Tac.

Caesar says B.C. 1.11.3 'desperationem afferunt'

+

Quid detrimenti facere, Ep. 91.21. So Caesar B.C. 2.2, Cic. Verr. 4.20, for the usual capere, see Cat. 29. Liv. 28.44.10, [illegible]

[illegible]

Her. uses 'differentiam facere' [illegible]; Caes. Cic. Sall. Tac. [illegible]

totem 'illis facere, N.Q. 1.17.9. So Liv. Cic. Quinct. 95 has 'de conferre'

Erroneum facere, Ep. 67.6; Virgil, Livy, frequently (Bellaos p. 31)

Not in Cic. Caes. [illegible] Curt.

Exitium facere, N.Q. 6.31.2, Ep. 115.15; Liv. Nep. Petron. 2, 45, Suet.; not in Cic. Caes. Tac.

[illegible]

fiduciam facere, Ep. 24.12, 87.32, but 'f. dare' Dial. 6.1.1, Ep. 87.35. So Livy 33.14.5, but 'dare' 32.21.6 (Bellaos p. 39), Justin 12

Not in Cic. Caes. Sall. Nep. Tac.

fundamenta facere, Ep. 89.21; so CIL 1.1161, [illegible], otherwise 'fovere' Ep. 13.16; 'jacere', Dial. 12 8.5.5, 12.7.5, 12.17.4; Ep. 95.35, 122.8; 'legere' Dial. 12.3; 'mittere' Ep. 12.5. 'Fundamenta facere' does not occur in Cic. Caes. Sall. and Tac. It was apparently the legal form, though used unnecessarily at Ep. 89.21 where both Hirus and Hence read 'facere' and not 'jacere'

fastidium facere, Ep. 9.1.60. Macrob. Sat. 5.22.5. Tilm. adlo-
quor, prefer as better Latin 'mihi verecundiam facere'

pudorem facere, Ep. 10.4; see Bip. to Trin. 2493, and especially Wuhl. 1.09.

iustitiam facere, Ep. 122.3 but 'praestare' at Dial. 6.17.2, 6.17.8, 11.17.1;
so Cato, Plaut. and Fest. (Aug. 11.27) use 'facere', Caes. B.G. 6.18 'con-
ficere', Liv. 'perficere'.

iniuriam facere, of equivalent to 'iniuriam fecit' without a dative,
[illegible] Epistles. See Rebling p. 16, Thielmann Conifici p. 41, Landgraf Eloc.
p. 21, and Rose Ann. p. 392, Wölfflin Philol. [illegible]. See Dial. 3.3.1
7.30.2, 5.11.3, Ben. 4.15.1, Ep. 47.20, 51.16 7 and 16, 95.43.

iacturam facere, Ben. 7.31.5 (pres.). See Schmalz Nicht-Cic. Briefe
p. 114, for Liv. (Bailes p. 90), Claud. Quam (see index).

luxuriam facere, Ep. 120.16. Not in Caes. Cic. Tac.

[illegible] 15 Lüffe Böckel to Ad Fam. 4.7.1. So Lucan says 'scelus facere'
Dial. 4.4.1, cf. Höhler p. 44.1.

dolorem facere Apoc. 9.1 (Bücheler), 'dolorem fecit' (Hence J. Only
luce fecit, at Dial. 9.11.5, 11.16.2; Ep. 74.7, 113.2.

[illegible] or the accusative preferring the latter (Wagner to Ital. 2.5.1) See also Lorenz to Plaud. 1150, Bois to Trac. 54.9, Langenscheidt Serm. cotid. p. 325, Wölfflin ALL. 7.497n. Cf Ep. 42.15 Seneca uses 'ludos [illegible]'

manifestum facere, Dial. 12.4.2; N.Q. 7.12.2; Ep. 111.3 (prose), 114.8.

See Lundström Eloc. p. [illegible].

magalia facere [illegible] 9.1, only occurring here.

metum facere, N.Q. 6.29.1; Ep. 29.9, 108.19; Livy 27.29.4 (Bacelar p. 63); not in Caes. Cic. Sall. but frequently in Livy.

[illegible] Dial. 1.[illegible].5 but 'metum [illegible] facere' Dial. 10.9.4, 12.14.2.

Dial. 1.6.7, 'necere', Dial. 5.29.3. For 'mortem facere' which does not [illegible] Cic. [illegible] frequently found in Livy [illegible].

See Thielmann Philol. 42.363; Cicero uses it, Bulla [illegible], Sall. 74.

'moras facere' is common in late Latin, Thielmann Appellon p. 15, Rönsch p. 395.

oblivionem facere, Ep. 81.2v. Not in Cic. Caes. Sall. Ovid; Tac. Annal. 14.[illegible] uses 'oblivio'.

occasum facere, Ep. 88.14; Dial. 2.9.[illegible]).

-paria facere, is a phrase which does not occur in classic [illegible]

+ 'metus facere'

in Tacitus. Seneca uses it as Dial 5.25.2, q.v. 2; Ben. 2.30.2; cf. q 4 prol. 7; Ep. 9.6, 81.3, 101.7. It occurs elsewhere in Col. Plin. quint. [illegible] p. 24]

poenitentiam sui facere, Ep. 71.29.

facere id planius, Ep. 89.14. For 'planum facere' in Cicero, see Lundgren Rosc. Am. p. 237, Eto. p. 20, Serm. cotid. p. 326, Lorenz to Mil. 1015, Wackernagel p. 141. It belongs to the serm. cotid.

planum facere, N. q. 2.28.1, with 'edere' N. q. 2.27.4.

vim nervis facere N. q. 2.6.4 = 'dare'.

vitium facere, N. q. 6.1.2; see B. Nis. p. 1

In making these comparisons I used separate lexicons to Cicero, Caesar, Sallust, Nepos, Tacitus, and indices to other authors. When no citations are given, I found no parallels.

With habere may be mentioned the following: Seneca annos habere, N. q. 6.32.11; cf Petron. 25 'habere sepi[illegible] [illegible] (see p. [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] il y a quinze ans. Seneca at Ep 76.1 also says, 'quintum iam diem habes quo ...'

[illegible] habere Ep. [illegible]

istoc metus habere, N. q. 2.21.9 See Berg p. [illegible] for 'metum habere' N. q. 2.6.3 'si parum fidei habes' = 'if [illegible] not believed [illegible]'

[illegible]

-pudorem habere Ep. 29.10; See Hebling p. 25 [illegible] Kraus Sacc p. 11 -

Hoc certum habe, Ep. 59.9 - see Stawschild, p. 30 [illegible] forsitan, non.

For habere with the perfect passive participle, see in general the articles of Thielmann in ALL 2.392, N.Q. 3.572 - Stoppe p. 16 gives a few citations from Seneca and Thielmann has discussed all that are of importance. Particularly in the Naturales [illegible] the uses 'habens' as the equivalent of 'ἔχων', see N.Q. 7.25.5 [illegible] 'habere' with an object where esse with the dative might have been used. I merely cite examples, Dial. 4.3.5 'timor habet fugam', N.Q. 3.25.11 'vitium aquam habet' -

Concerning the verb dare, may be mentioned the expression at N.Q. 4.4.9 'tene ——— dabo' which use of the perfect passive participle after 'dare' must be held colloquial - Schmiedinsky p. 29, gives many citations [illegible]

Landgraf, Sem. Cotid p. 278, has 3 such expressions [illegible]

[illegible] are collocated. For Seneca compare Ep. 79.5, [illegible] 'desert yes se [illegible]'; Ep. 88.35, 'non debet se in hac re [illegible]'. 'Desse' in the sense of 'concedere' occurs at Ep. 88.5, 'demus illi [illegible] [illegible]', N.Q. 5.14.2 'ut demetur fieri'. See Draeger Hist. Syn. 2 p. 307, Kühner p. 309.

The verb esse is sometimes followed by an adject which apparently fills the role of a predicate adjective. This usage is ascribed to the sermo cotid. by Rebling p. 11 (1893), Stimes p. 23, Hellmuth p. 135, Gebhard p. 53. For a general discussion see Draeger I p. 192. Stoppe (II p. 10) gives a collection of some of the phrases which Draeger cites (p. 194). Do uetemo esse Ep. 57.9, contra esse, Ep. 7.3 N.Q. 3.25.12, bene esse frequently Dial. 7.11.4; Ep. 67.15, 92.7, 101.10; cf. Ep. 75.14 'nulli umquam pecuniae fuit', Ep. 54.5 'lucernae pecuniae esse' = 'multae pecuniae sunt', Ep. 82.4, 117.7; 'infame esse' Dial. 5.20.2, mollitia esse Ep. 75.9, 82.2 (Leuniche p. 54); uetus esse, NQ Dial. 5.21.1; tum patiam esse, N.Q. 4.7.3, N.Q. 3.20.5 (see Corning to [illegible]); satis esse [illegible]

[illegible], Burg. p. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] Inclinat is more, Sabino est occurs over [illegible] times. Ep. 9.2, 19.6, 26.7, 63.2, 82.2 and 30, 89.10 88 [illegible] -vere esse Ep. [illegible] To these citations many more might be [illegible]

Regarding the use of the reflexive verb at Ep. 67.1 Seneca says, 'vel se aperire coepit', N.Q. 5.6.1, 'Spiraat se', Ep. 108.2, 'laxat se', N.Q. 5.13.4, 'inclinant se et labantur'. Particularly may be noted N.Q. 7.17.3 'abducunt se longius' as a colloquial substituted for 'ire'; see Küpfer Böckel to Attic. 3.13.1, Schmalz Lein. Poll. p. 47, Stangen, p. 133, Rönsch, p. 361, Lorenz to Pers. 5.35, Hauschild, p. 271, Thielmann, A.L.L. 8 [illegible] Bergmüller p. [illegible]

Compounds of facere are avoided by Cicero in his later works except 'spongefacere' and 'commonefacere'. (Thielmann Bl. f. Bayr. Gym. 1880 p. 389, Löbhard, p. 21). Seneca uses 'commonefacere', Ep. 21.1; 'amplificare', Ep. 76.17, 118.16; 'illicefacere', Ep. 115.5, 'calefacere', (see Wölfflin Coez Felix, p. 412, Burg. p. 51, as colloquial.) N.Q. 1.2.10, N.Q. 1.5.9.2, 'gratificari', Clem. 1.10.11, 'scaenifacere', Dial. 5.4.3, 'labefactare', N.Q. 6.1.1, 'labefacere', Dial. [illegible]

[illegible]